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Twenty
Hester

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

Mr. Benes is primarily concerned with the preparations for the Geneva conference, but is also discussing important problems such as the situation in the Sudetenland, the financial condition of the small country is shown by its engagement to lend 50,000,000 Czechoslovakian crowns to Austria, a decision which has encouraged both France and England to come forward with similar offers.

On Benes's visit to the friend-

BONUS FINANCING PLAN DEPENDS ON HARDING'S VERDICT

(Continued from Page 1.)

The meeting of the joint committee was postponed till 2:30. The bond plan, which was recommended to President Harding, was described by one of the members of the committee as follows:

Every beneficiary under the plan would be required to make his application and state the form of aid he wanted before Jan. 1, 1922. This would enable the Treasury to estimate the cash requirement for the quarterly periods of payment. On the basis of this information the Treasury would issue short-time treasury notes bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest, or treasury certificates of indebtedness. It was estimated that this would mean \$190,000,000 quarterly offering.

Members of the committee when asked what effect such offering would have on Liberty bonds declared their belief that such small amounts of short time obligations would not materially affect the Liberty bond market. It was on the ground that additional borrowing by the government would take the planning from under the latter class of bonds that the Treasury Department was so strongly opposed to the bond issue plan for a soldier bonus. It is precisely on this point that President Harding is believed to be waiting to hear from Secretary Mellon.

In a vigorous statement declaring that the proposed tax to pay a bonus to former service men was "socially unwise, an economic absurdity, and politically preposterous," the National Association of Manufacturers through John Edgerton, its president, joined the chorus of disapproval set up by four other national organizations.

In its statement the Association of Manufacturers made common cause with the American Automobile Association, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange, the two latter bodies declaring that almost 50 per cent of the proposed automobile taxes would fall on the farmers of the country. This move was the initial effort to spike the program through the powerful aid of the farm bloc in Congress.

With the protest of the nation's business increasing in volume, the Senate group, represented by Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota and Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, were indulging in desultory criticism of the House plan of taxation. Senator Smoot took the lead in opposing a new tax levy.

Commenting on the protests from business men over the plan of new taxation, Senator Smoot said that while the passage of a bonus bill was inevitable, additional taxation at this time would throw industry out of gear and accentuate the flow of money into tax exempt securities rather than into industrial development.

"Business has gone about as far as it can go in paying taxes," Senator Smoot said. "Whether it be an increased tax on capital stock transfers, or something else, business feels that it cannot stand it and is protesting to the finance ways and means committees."

There can be no revival of business so long as we pile up additional taxes on it. And if business does not revive there will continue lack of employment. One cannot expect unemployment to end if business is harassed by additional taxes at this particular time.

Short-Time Bonds Urged

"My idea is, and I am hopeful that it will be accepted, that we should issue short-time bonds for the soldier bonus, such bonds carrying the privilege of recall by the government. I am hopeful that this may be the solution of the present disagreement between the Senate and House. As to the capital stock transfer tax, I am sure that if it is approved eventually, which I doubt, it will not be on the House terms and will not represent such an increase over present rates as was at first suggested. I am aware of the complaints which have come from New York and elsewhere that the proposed levies would practically end all stock transfers, because sometimes the tax would exceed the value of stocks that are selling at practically nothing, such as 1 or 2 cents per share."

Some of the organizations that are protesting the taxes are expected to insist on being heard before the program is submitted to Congress. In the meantime the protests are being weighed by the joint committee of the two houses. According to the figures which the American Automobile Association has called to the attention of the committee, motorists last year paid \$335,000,000 in taxes and the proposed levies, it is claimed, would add \$120,000,000 for an indefinite number of years.

Mr. Edgerton pointed out that 45 states of the Union had already passed legislation authorizing aid to the war veterans. This aid included more than \$360,000,000 for bonus payments, in addition to the \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 which must be carried for several years in the national budget to defray the expenses of caring for disabled former service men.

Legion Drive for

Kansas Bonus Plan

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11—A thoroughly organized campaign will be waged by the American Legion for the state bonus measure to be submitted to a referendum of Kansas voters next November.

A "war chest" is now being collected. The last state convention increased the department dues for 1922 from 50 cents to \$1, the increased revenue to be used to defray expenses of the campaign and to render more efficient service to members.

The state bonus measure, passed by the 1921 Legislature with scarcely a dissenting vote, provides for payment of \$1 for each day of military service

rendered by Kansas in the world war. The money is to be obtained through a bond issue. Under the state constitution bond issues of more than \$1,000,000 must be submitted to the electorate.

DR. WIRTH LIKELY TO HAVE MAJORITY

When Vote of Confidence Is Put
in Reichstag Wednesday It
Is Confidently Predicted He
Will Emerge Triumphant

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (Special Cable).—Despite the attacks to which the government is being subjected in the Reichstag, it is generally realized that no other cabinet than Dr. Wirth's is possible in Germany at the moment, and it is confidently predicted that when the vote of confidence is put on Wednesday afternoon a substantial majority will be cast for the Chancellor.

The concentrated attack, which was a feature of yesterday's debate of parties of two extremes, the German Nationalists and People's Party on the one hand and the Independent Socialists and Communists on the other, has placed the present moderate government in a serious position. An acute crisis arose last night when, speaking in a crowded house, Dr. Wirth said that the votes given separately on four motions of want of confidence in the government which were before the Reichstag, namely, one from the Nationalists, another from Hugo Stinnes as leader of the German People's Party, a third from the Independent Socialists and the fourth from the Communists, would not provide a really authoritative answer to the vital question as to whether the Reichstag wanted a new cabinet or not.

"The vote," he exclaimed, "must be given on the direct question as to whether the present government is worthy of support or not."

Dr. Wirth's challenge to the Opposition is looked upon as a clever piece of parliamentary tactics. He compels his opponents, of whom Herr Stinnes is a leader, to come out into the open, and it is as seems likely, he gets his vote of confidence, the present cabinet will emerge from the debate on the strike measures adopted by the government, described as too mild by the Nationalists and too severe by the Communists, alike united and strengthened.

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT CHALLENGED

(Continued from Page 1.)

would take office in the present condition of Egypt. He thinks the British note of Dec. 3 to the Sultan, made by the Egyptian for Adly Yeghen Pasha or Sarwat Pasha to form a cabinet the people would support. Despite Zaghul's extremism his deportation was a mistake, because it caused public opinion to swing toward him, but more especially because it intensified the distrust of British policy. Adly and Sarwat, supported by the Egyptian trust Viscount Allenby, an eloquent tribute to their confidence in his support being the presence of Adly and the whole cabinet on the Cairo platform to bid him good-bye.

The government, Sir Valentine considers, must choose between offering the Egyptians what the Milner recommendations led them to expect or annex the country, the latter policy necessitating the maintenance of an army, to which the taxpayer would not consent. Another policy supported by many knowing the seriousness of the Egyptian situation is the withdrawal of British garrisons from parts of Egypt, leaving only a force sufficient to protect the Suez Canal and foreigners.

The crux of the difficulty is that Egyptians strongly resent garrisons in the principal towns and Sir Valentine suggests troop cantonments suitably posted between the Nile delta and the canal where they will be ready for all emergencies, thus removing the constant irritation of the sight of British troops. Sir Valentine considers Viscount Allenby's experience entitles him to advise the government. Sarwat, supported by Viscount Allenby, Adly and the Milner report, is unlikely to alter his attitude. "We are not following the spirit of the Milner report, which Adly expected would form the minimum of British concessions. Our good faith is involved and we must make good our promises and fulfill the expectations we raised."

POPE PIUS XI IS CROWNED IN ROME

ROME, Feb. 12.—In the basilica of St. Peter's Pius XI was crowned Pope yesterday. The ceremony was conducted amid scenes of great brilliance. Some 60,000 persons filled the basilica and cheered the Pontiff, who, after the laura had been placed on his head by Cardinal Sega, blessed the great assembly. The cortege from the Vatican to the basilica had been led by Mgr. Carlo Respighi, master of ceremonies, followed by the heads of the various Roman Colleges and escorted by two Swiss guards. The confessor of the pontifical family, wearing the habit of his order, came next; then the servants, the "Bussolanti," in their red uniforms. A chaplain ordinary, wearing a purple cape and escorted by Swiss guards, bore the tiara on a velvet cushion. The jeweler to the Vatican walked alone behind the tiara.

After the ceremony of coronation, the Pope, breaking the usual precedent, appeared before the people outside the Vatican, a purple cape and about 200,000 people, and bestowed the pontifical blessing upon them.

Hungarian Envoy to Start in Month
CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (Special).—Judge Theodore Erentado, newly appointed Minister to Hungary, and yesterday had broken the date of his departure had not been fixed, he expected to start for his post in about a month.

TEXTILE STRIKE SPREADING THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

to be more than 99 per cent in favor of rejecting the companies' proposed changes in wages and hours. The local vote cast was more than 12,000, less than 200 of which favored continuance under the new program, according to the announcement of officials.

Meetings of various locals are to be held all through the first few days of the week to acquaint the strikers with the union's stand on the situation. W. F. Siraw and Lewis Dexter, agents of the Amoskeag and Stark companies, have announced that there will be no compromise in the affair. The wage and hour changes, the companies claim, are made necessary by competition from southern mills.

The present strike is Manchester's third in the 67 years during which it has supported textile mills. Others took place in 1858 and 1888 and both were settled in little more than a week's time.

Union Leaders Claiming Gains as Fourth Week of the Strike Is Opened

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13 (Special).—With the textile strike entering its fourth week the union leaders claimed gains and the disaffection has spread to mills on the Massachusetts border. A canvass today showed 15,740 on strike. In 28 plants closed 13,840 are idle. In five other plants partially operating there are 2100 idle.

The Crown Manufacturing Company, 700 hands, and the Home Bleaching & Dyeing Company, 100 hands, were closed today by strikes. Both these plants are between Central Falls, R. I., and Attleboro, Mass., and their closing is in accordance with the prediction of strike leaders last week as to the spread of the strike.

The efforts of the strike leaders in Rhode Island today were concentrated on an attempt to close the Sayles Finishing Company's plant at Saylesville. This is the largest plant of its kind in New England, employing 400 persons. The plant of the Jencks Spinning Company at Pawtucket, employing 3000, was closed today. There had been 800 on strike there. Only a few appeared today to go to work, and the mill was not started.

An unsuccessful effort was made to close the Falls mill at Woonsocket where 100 of the 150 employees quit work, crippling the production of the plant. There had been no wage cut at this plant but the week had been increased from 48 to 54 hours.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, read to meetings of strikers today a copy of a letter from a New York detective agency, soliciting that all of the men furnished would be "ex-service men." He condemned the attitude of "ex-service men," who would act as strike breakers.

Two troops of cavalry are still held in armories here, awaiting orders from Gov. Emory J. Sansoucy. At Centerville, the scene of a riot on Friday last, the B. & R. Knight, Inc., moved cotton from cars to its mill today without interruption.

Maine Textile Mills Running Under Wage Cut

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 13.—Maine textile mills were operating today under a reduced wage schedule. Employees reported for work as usual, having decided in mass meetings that a strike at this time would avail them nothing because of unsettled industrial conditions.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company's plant here, employing nearly 800 workers, was operating under a 20 per cent wage cut and a 54-hour week schedule. At Biddeford textile workers were at their posts. The Pepperell mill, York mills where a wage cut of 20 per cent became effective today. The former mill is working on a three-day week schedule while the York plant is running full time.

Brunswick reported that mills there were operating under normal conditions. Employees of the Cabot Cotton Mills went to work today under a wage reduction, the amount of which was not made known.

About 2600 Operatives

In Lowell Mills Quit Work

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 13.—A strike of employees of the Bay State and Hamilton cotton mills, numbering about 2600, against wage reductions began today. At the Bay State Mills, with the exception of loomfixers, company officials claimed that most of the employees reported for work. Union officials said the reports of the number on strike were being checked up. The Hamilton Mills, in keeping with an announcement made on Saturday, did not open. Pickets were stationed at both mills.

The walkout did not affect employees of the many other cotton-mills of this city, where no wage reductions have yet been announced. The Lowell Textile Council of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, with which the majority of the workers are affiliated, arranged a meeting today. The council has authorized a walkout in any mill where wage reductions are announced.

Nashua Plants Close Down

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 13.—Only a few of the approximately 4000 employees of the Nashua and Jackson mills reported for work this morning when those plants opened under schedules that called for 20 per cent less in wages and six hours more work weekly. At the Nashua mill the power was shut down after it was found that the strike had taken out nearly all the 3000 operatives. The Jackson plant also made no attempt to operate with the skeleton force

available there. Pickets were thrown about both mills by the strikers, without troublesome contacts.

Operatives Accept Wage Cut

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special).—A 20 per cent reduction in wages went into effect at the Park Hill Manufacturing Company mills today. As was the case when pay was cut at other cotton mills here, the reduction was accepted by the employees without organized protest.

Salmon-Falls Mills Open

SALMON FALLS, N. H., Feb. 13.—The mills of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company were opened today without loss of employees under a wage reduction of 20 per cent. Seven hundred persons are employed.

Pacific Mills Workers Strike

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 13.—Employees of the Pacific Cotton Mills here went on strike today. The plant has 1000

operatives normally. Overseers and their assistants were the only employees to report for work, according to union officials. Company officials said that a few operatives in addition to the overseers forces entered the mill. The walkout was without disturbance.

Textile Situation Watched

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Department of Labor agents are in touch with the situation in the New England textile manufacturing districts where wage cuts have led to the calling of several strikes. It was said today by Secretary of Labor Davis.

Two commissioners of conciliation were asked to investigate the situation some time ago when the possibility of disruption in Rhode Island and other states began to appear. So far no steps have been taken by the department officially to intervene in the matter, other than to temper the services to both the employers and employees.

BOUNDARY CLAIMS OF THE FREE STATE BROKE OFF PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1.)

through Dunmore and across Strangford Loch through Kircubbin to Ballyhalbert on the coast.

Farthest North in Antrim

In Londonderry, Mr. Collins demanded roughly a triangular section south of a line running from Mulnarr Mountain northeastward to Garvagh and then southeastward through Killea to the River Bann. Over and above this Mr. Collins demanded the northeast section of Antrim within a line defined on the west by the River Bush and on the south by a line drawn from the source of the River Bush to Glenariff on Red Bay. Were this slice of Antrim given to the Provisional Government, it would be compelled to communicate with the seat of government by sea.

As Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, has stated that it is obviously impossible and absurd for Ulster to exist as a separate state if reduced to the proportions indicated by Mr. Collins, it is possible that the claims of Mr. Collins are partially justified on a purely religious basis. This one is again faced with the dilemma that Ireland is indivisible and yet must be divided.

The ultimate and only solution, in the opinion of most people here is for Ulster to link up with the Irish Free State as soon as possible with adequate safeguards. The only real chance of Dublin securing this is for it to cease open or covert threats of making the Ulster Government unworkable and by proving its capacity to govern and to maintain law and order undisputed by border forays.

Evacuation of British Troops Is Unexpectedly Suspended

DUBLIN, Feb. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The evacuation of the British troops and other military forces from Dublin was unexpectedly suspended today. The sailing of the steamers due to leave for Holyhead and Liverpool with contingents on board was canceled. It was thought the suspension might be due to the events in Ulster.

Gasoline Tax Favored

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 13 (Special).—A tax of two cents per gallon on gasoline to be collected by the State is advocated as a means of providing taxation for revenue to meet the expenses of the upkeep of Rhode Island highways. Willard T. Hatch, of the Providence Chamber of Commerce committee on roads, advocates such a tax to be substituted for taxes now imposed, which do not meet requirements and fall to work inequitably.

Light Price Cut Hearing Continued

(Continued from Page 1.)

calculating relationship between investment, rates and distribution of expenses per customer. Arthur S. Knight, consultant of the company, introduced and explained a chart in logarithmic ruling showing, by means of curves, the relationship between the size of customers and the amount and distribution of investment. He was questioned by Mr. Hill, Grenville MacFarland, counsel for the publishing company, and members of the Commission with a view to establishing the basis for his calculations.

Mr. Hill questioned Mr. Knight with regard to property listed as used and useful and considered as a factor in figuring distribution charges. It was developed that the tangible property of the company is valued at \$61,000,000. Of this there is an item listed as "service land" valued at \$791,000. On this are maintained certain buildings used for repair and storage purposes, but the land is largely given over to elaborate employee welfare buildings, including courts and fields for athletics, club rooms and a wide range of other facilities. It was established that the cost and maintenance of this establishment is figured into the distribution charges of the company.

Discrimination Charges
Discriminations brought out in the course of hearings and admitted by the company, however, are not yet adjusted. In announcing the lower rate the company predicates a further reduction in September on whether it is successful in convincing the City of Boston that it should pay the regular street lighting rates. Furthermore, the new commodity rate does not operate to adjust the inequality growing out of electricity bought by the company at a lower rate and with no coal or supercharge and resold with the two charges tacked on.

Municipal Lighting.

Cheaper Gas Sought

Through orders introduced in the Boston City Council this afternoon by former Pres. James A. Watson, the questions of a municipal electric lighting plant and lower gas rates were brought up for active consideration.

The order looking toward the municipal lighting plant asks the Mayor to send to the Council an order recommending appropriation of \$5000 for securing information as to the establishment of a plant for Boston. The order which aims to secure gas at lower rates asks the Mayor to direct the corporation counsel to appear before the State Department of Public Utilities and urge upon the commission the fixing of lower charges to the individual consumers of gas.

The meeting this afternoon took up the question of organization. The Council failed last week to elect a president.

A Recurrent Issue

Although a recurrent issue for several years, the petition of the City of Boston and others for abrogation of the coal clause and 5 per cent supercharge and for other lighting rate adjustments, being heard jointly with the petition of the New England Newspaper Publishing Company before the Public Utilities Commission, has served to bring the question to something approaching an answer. At least, the evidence that has been gathered and produced at a series of hearings has considerably illuminated the details of operation.

At the instance of Mayor Peters, a petition was filed last April in behalf of the city for a reduction of rates. The City Council appropriated \$50,000 for the preparation of the case, retention of extra counsel and experts. This was supplemented later by smaller appropriation. Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the city, coordinated the many phases of the case during the summer, and opened prosecution last fall in conjunction with Grenville MacFarland, counsel for the publishing company. Frederick M. Ives has conducted the company's case thus far.

INCREASE URGED OF STATE CONSTABULARY

Substantial increase in the membership of the State Constabulary has been asked by many property owners, particularly from the Cape Cod district, in support of a bill for such an increase heard today by the legislative committee of state administration. The increase was urged as a means of curbing vandalism on summer cottages, more adequate protection of wooded areas and "properly" dealing with the population of alien residents.

The hearing was largely attended, many residents from small towns detailing instances of breaking and entering which could be curbed. D. Chauncey Brewer, representing the North American Civic League for immigrants, pleaded for an adequate constabulary to deal with the foreign population on the ground that there should be a body of men trained to teach respect for the law. Commissioner of Conservation Bazeley urged the bill as a protection from forest fires.

PRIVATE RESEARCH EXPEDITION PLANNED

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 13.—Prof. Richard M. Field, head of the geological department of Brown University, and three honor students, Lawrence A. Whitcomb, Brookline, Mass., Frederick N. Beede and Ellsworth Sale, Pawtucket, R. I., will sail June 24 for Europe, where they will conduct an independent research expedition, obtaining material for the university department. The party will take along an especially equipped automobile and will conduct investigations in England, Scotland, France, part of Germany and in the Pyrenees. It will also attend the geological congress in Brussels this summer, the first since the outbreak of the war in 1914. Professor Field in addition to obtaining specimens plans to put his department in personal contact with all the principal European universities.

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Area over which Ireland is divided
Shaded portion includes extensions into northern Ireland claimed for free state

Light Price Cut Hearing Continued

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expressed serious doubt as to the propriety of many of the company's figures which go to make up the total investment on which rates and returns are figured. Conviction was expressed that the company could substantially and immediately cut its rate.

The "coal clause," levied on the plea that the higher cost of coal made it essential, was attacked. The 5 per cent supercharge, originally 10 per cent, was discounted by evidence. These the company has recalled, effective March 1, in so far as they apply to the "Schedule A" customers. This schedule includes about 135,000 ordinary householders and small consumers and it is estimated that the difference in revenue will be between \$500,000 and \$750,000 a year. The commodity rate, therefore, will be 10 cents per kilowatt hour to this class of customer.

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In the light of the financial condition of the Edison company, which, according to the statements of the company, have progressively become better, serious question has been raised whether it is necessary for a two-year wait in achieving the goal of 8 cents a kilowatt hour which the company announces it has set itself. The question is also raised whether the City of Boston, having expended more than \$50,000 in showing that the Edison Company is maintaining a too high rate, is justified in considering for one moment the dropping of the case on the strength of the removal of two inequitable levies and promises.

PARKING OF STREET CARS IS AT ISSUE

Protest was registered yesterday by the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Co. against a petition from the City of Cambridge for approval by the Department of Public Utilities of an ordinance prohibiting the use of the public streets of Cambridge as trolley terminals. The petition was urged before the commission by the city solicitor of Cambridge, who asserted that the Elevated "parked" its trolley cars as long as 15 or 20 minutes in certain places, interfering with traffic.

H. Ware Barnum, counsel for the trustees, objected to the ordinance on the ground that it would prevent the running of trolleys on any route in Cambridge. He declared it was an indirect attempt to transfer to the city the determination of routes on which cars shall run. Edward Dana, general manager of the Elevated, submitted a map showing that there are nine different points where the trolley lines turn back in Cambridge. He asserted that if they were forced to run the cars through to trolley barns there would be a resultant decrease in service.

Final Mark Down Sharp Reductions (For February)

Best Values in Shirts We've Ever Offered

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| \$3.50 Silk Strips | \$1.95 |
| Madras | \$1.45 |
| \$2.00 Best Grade | \$1.45 |
| Percales | \$1.79 |
| Bates Street Shirts | |

CITIZENS MAY BE
REQUIRED TO VOTE

Several Bills Before Legislature
to Enforce Suffrage, on Argument
That People Must Take
Part in Government

Belief that citizens can be forced into taking part in politics, or government making through legislation, has just been illustrated by several bills providing for compulsory suffrage in Massachusetts. Benjamin C. Lane of Boston, a member of the House of Representatives, has introduced such a bill more than once in the Massachusetts Legislature, only to have "leave to withdraw" granted by the committee on election laws.

Arguments made before the Committee on Election at the State House in Boston and in other state capitols go to show that more and more the knowledge is dawning upon people that they must take either an active or a negative part in making the United States, their own state, their own county and their home town or city better than they find it.

The pressure brought to bear to induce a legislature to adopt compulsory voting as a rule of government has also evoked the protest against the popular concept of politics as a sheer effort on the part of the citizen to get position and place in some capacity or other. Those who insist that it is everyone's duty to vote, also insist that it is everyone's duty to take interest in governmental affairs and very often to consent to occupy some office if individual fitness is apparent.

No Partisan Politics

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has refused to allow that great body of workmen to become entangled in partisan politics. His efforts to keep the federation from having anything to do with politics are held by many interested in the broad subject as perfectly well-intentioned but as indicating that he fails to realize that every organization, as every individual, has influence in the country's politics.

Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, while Governor of Massachusetts, on many occasions told the people of the State that they must take part in its politics and he has always endeavored to bring to politics a higher standard, holding that government, like water, seeks its level.

Mr. Coolidge said: "Politics is not an end, but a means. It is not a product but a process. Politics is the art of government."

To prove that all members of society are responsible for government to some degree, Mr. Coolidge declared: "Politics is the process of action in public affairs. It is personal, it is individual, and nothing more. Destiny is in you. There will come out of government exactly what is put into it. Society gets about what it deserves. Our institutions are predicated on the rights and the corresponding duties, on the worth of the individual. It is to him that we must look for safety. We may need new charters, new constitutions and new laws at times. We must always have an alert and interested citizenship."

More and more the men and women in the United States who are interested in government are working to encourage interest in politics, or government-making, among all citizens. It is realized that that nation is in greatest danger when its citizens become apathetic and lose interest in the officials put forward to manage the government, the legislators elected to make the laws, the devotion of the men named for the judiciary and the purity of purpose of those to whom the people have learned to turn for advice and leadership.

High Purpose in Politics

High purpose is developing in this country today to refute the idea that the primal purpose of politics is to

secure office or remunerative position for which the people must pay. Educators and the courts are daily enunciating the standards of government, and the schools, civic and industrial societies are teaching the theory of government and the plain, everyday duty of everyone to put his citizenship to the test of practice.

An earnest effort is being made by men who see the tendency of the times to bring business and professional men of the country into closer touch with government in every phase. That every person is responsible for the government existing today in this country, whether in town, city, state or nation, is a truth that is to be more and more driven home.

Women's organizations are springing up all over the country, and the result is already apparent in the increased interest being shown by the electorate all over the United States. The women are teaching that it is the duty of everyone to know something of the government of the country, and wherever practical responsibility has been felt and assumed the standard of the country's efficiency and merit has been seen to rise.

EVERY POST OFFICE
TO HAVE A DOCTOR

According to Decision of Public
Health Service First Dispensary
Established in New York

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (Special)—Every large post office in the country is to have its doctor, according to a decision reached by the Public Health Service and the Post Office Department. The question of establishing dispensaries in post offices "for the benefit of workers who become suddenly ill or may be injured, while on duty" has been a matter of consideration between the two departments, it is announced by the post office authorities, and it has been decided by the Public Health Service to establish the first dispensary in the general post office building in 34th Street, New York City.

In regard to the employment of additional doctors by the government for such purposes, Hugh S. Cummings, United States Surgeon-General, who has been advising the Post Office Department, says:

"The extension of this service meets with my hearty approval, but unfortunately the funds at my disposal make me hesitate as to how far I will be able to get in the matter. I want to assure you, however, that I am only too willing to extend this service as far as my funds will permit and as rapidly as the appropriations will support."

Apparently the Surgeon-General anticipates that it might be difficult to get additional large sums necessary to put dispensaries in post offices throughout the land all at once, for he adds, with some caution, "I could not very well establish such services with rapidity, but I hope that this policy once inaugurated will proceed slowly but surely to the desired end."

AMENDMENT ASKED
TO PENSION ACT

An increase in the annuities paid to retired civil service employees was the subject of resolutions adopted by the New England branch of the Federal Employees Retirement Association, at a meeting held Sunday at 724 Washington Street. The resolutions call for an amendment to the pension act.

It is pointed out that under the present act the annuities range from \$150 to \$750 per year. Former employees paid 2½ per cent of their salaries into the treasury toward this fund. Under a bill of Congressman Fairfield of Indiana, now in the hands of the Committee on Civil Service, the annuities would be increased to a maximum of \$1200. It would also have the annuities based on \$12 plus 1 per cent of the average salary for 10 years, multiplied by the number of years in active service.

Through cooperation of the Malden Chamber of Commerce with the city government, Malden and Melrose are planning to turn a section of Pine Banks Park, which is held jointly by the two cities, into a winter playground through the construction of toboggan slides and other amusements. Construction of an artificial pond and sled coasters.

Winter Park Planned

High purpose is developing in this country today to refute the idea that the primal purpose of politics is to

STATE NEEDS BUSINESS MEN,
SAYS LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts

Alvan T. Fuller, Himself a Man of Business, Expounds
Doctrine of Making Politics Better by Entering
Public Service

Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, who has just announced his candidacy for re-election, is preaching the doctrine of the duty of all citizens to render service to the State and the responsibility shared by all to make politics better.

Five or six nights every week and frequently at luncheons the Lieutenant-Governor is telling business men that they have no right to condemn politics without lifting a hand to make things better than they are.

"If 25 earnest business men would give what would not amount to any more than two weeks of their time each year," said the Lieutenant-Governor to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and somewhat of their money, they could knock the political machine of the State of Massachusetts into a cocked hat, and by promising support to those political representatives who stood for economy and efficiency and punishment of those who do not, they could save the State \$1,000,000 a year without any sacrifice in its record of accomplishment."

"A band of more earnest men could lay out a program for this State that would be much more to the interest of the State than any program that has ever been adopted."

Need Righteousness

"What we need in public life are evidences of convictions," he asserts. "We must inject into our political affairs that righteousness that Theodore Roosevelt preached, practiced, lived and wrought for. We must retain the confidence of the people in the government and the only way I know how to do that is to throw overboard the undesirable and replace them by men who are guided by high ideals rather than by expediency and party advantage. Business men must realize that the government's business is their business, that probably the greatest single item in their expenses is taxes, and that in taxes are reflected the unnecessarily large expenses, appropriations and extravagances of government."

"I have said time and again because I believe it in my heart that what we need in our political affairs today is more business men in politics and less political interference in business. The practice of economy and efficiency in governmental matters is essential if business is to be revived. As matters now stand, the bloom is off the rose."

Hurts Business

"Allow me to elaborate upon my reference to the bloom that is off the rose. I mean exactly this: Governmental extravagance has reached such huge proportions that the taxes levied upon business as a result of this are so high as to remove the incentive (namely, the opportunity to make a fair profit) that heretofore has led the business man to venture forth in an effort to expand his business. The dread hand of the tax gatherer is on the business man's shoulder altogether too much of the time. As a result, the business man has lost his ambition."

"No business man that I know of is reaching out for new fields to conquer; he is not attempting to expand his business because he knows it he takes the risk of expansion and succeeds, the tax gatherer will take the major part of his profits away from him, whereas if the venture does not turn out successfully, the loss will be his own. I am free to observe as a result of my own experience in politics that if the government were to take over my business, which it has taken me 25 years to build up, I do not think there would be enough of it left by the following January to sweep into the waste basket."

Owes the State
"Every business man, it seems to me, owes the State something for his

BOSTON BOY SCOUTS AIDED
BY MEN WHO INSPECT CAMPS

Four District Organizations Have Adult Advisers and
3000 Scouts Work Under Their Direction—Winter
Camps at Dover and Dedham Lately Visited

Whenever there is a parade, or an eminent foreign visitor is welcomed, or any other event of large public participation occurs, it has become natural to find much of the line of march or the center of events patrolled by sturdy, self-reliant and efficient youths in khaki. They wear badges and insignia in varying quantity, appearing to be campaigners beyond their years. But no citizen mistakes the boys for other than the Boy Scouts of America, whose organizations show them to be proficient in the arts of the woods, in map-making, in being able to care for themselves and for others under trying circumstances, in signaling, telegraphy and in many other sorts of valuable knowledge.

One of the greatest contributing factors to the successful organization of the Boy Scout movement in Massachusetts at least, has been the active interest taken by business and professional leaders of the community. Inquiry among these men reveals that they are willing to give of their time because they recognize what properly directed "play means to a boy between the ages of 12 and 13. They appreciate the value of the knowledge that a Boy Scout's training covers."

The Boy Scout troops of Boston and its vicinity are organized in four districts, each guided by a council of men who are leaders in many fields of activity. Officers, committeemen and district executives preside over the several districts. Commissioners and deputy commissioners attend to the details of the monthly inspections of the troops, when a report is made on the equipment, training, progress and leadership of the troop.

Inspect Winter Camps

Seven members of the camp committee of the Boston Council recently made an official inspection of the two winter camps, Scotland and Karlstein, maintained in Dover and in Dedham. This committee, whose members are Ross Whittier, Richmond Mayo-Smith, Robert S. Hale, Sewall W. Brackett, George F. Eddy, Edward W. Welch, George B. Morrison and Oliver Wolcott, is charged with supervision of the conduct of the camps in the vicinity of Boston. Direct authority over the camps is conferred upon George W. Austin, Boston business man, who spends

MUSIC

Boston Week-End Concerts

On Saturday, Yvonne Legrand and Marie Mikova gave a recital of songs and piano pieces in Jordan Hall. Harry Whittemore accompanied Mme. Legrand, who sang arias by Massenet and songs by Hie, Koehlin, Debussy and others. Miss Mikova played pieces by Saint-Saëns, Debussy, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Novak, Liszt and Beethoven. Koehlin is a composer whose music is too seldom heard in Boston. A disciple of the modern school, he yet shows an originality which is refreshing and not always to be found in the music of the followers of Debussy. The single song of his sung on Saturday, "Si tu le veux," disclosed a sense of melodic outline and harmony, and an atmosphere well in keeping with that of the poem which was his inspiration, yet it never degenerated into the vague meanderings which we so unfortunately (and perhaps not unreasonably when we consider the many unfortunate examples so often chosen by singers who would sing novel songs) associate with much of the modern repertoire. Massenet, two of whose operatic arias she gave, is beginning to seem slightly insipid, and the songs of Georges Hie are likewise commencing to pall. Mme. Legrand's tones were sometimes lacking in that richness and sensuous quality so necessary to music of this character, and her interpretations were not distinctive. Miss Mikova played with much technical facility. She has a brilliant tone, somewhat wanting in variety, yet adequate to the demands made upon it in the pieces in which she chose to display her talents. Saint-Saëns' transcription of Bach's "Bourée" and Rubinstein's of Beethoven's "Turkish March," excellent as they may be, are becoming hackneyed. Novak's "Brotchen," short pieces based upon Tartar, Chinese and Lapland themes, are novel, and Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérielles" and Liszt's eleventh Hungarian Rhapsody are still worth hearing. Mme. Legrand and Miss Mikova were warmly if not discriminatively applauded.

Marie Ivogin, of the Chicago Opera Company, assisted by Walter H. Golde, accompanist, and Jacques Hoffman, violinist, appeared for the first time in Boston Sunday in a recital in Symphony Hall. The program was of slight musical interest, save the aria, with violin obbligato from Mozart's "Il re pastore," which although familiar is always a delight. The remaining pieces were evidently chosen with the sole purpose of displaying the vocal technique of the singer. This is unqualifiably remarkable. Her voice, too, is remarkably rich and varied in color, and her musical phrasing a purity of style as shown in her singing of the Mozart aria caused regret that the other pieces on her program were not more worthy of her powers.

At the Peoples Symphony Orchestra concert yesterday Frank Macdonald played Bruch's G minor concerto for violin with commendable skill. His tone is pleasing, his technique is clear and his interpretation was vigorous and spirited. The orchestra, conducted by Emil Mollenhauer, played Macdonald's first suite and Dvořák's scherzo capriccioso, the latter seldom heard and perhaps with reason. The program as announced for next Sunday's concert will be devoted entirely to the works of Tchaikovsky and will include the "Pathetic" symphony, the

War Heroes to Be Honored

Heroes of the world war will be honored by Wakefield, Mass., at the annual town meeting on March 13, when the Legion post will present for approval names for at least 25 squares or triangles formed by street intersections. Street names are now duplicated in various parts of the town and some street names may be changed to honor our veterans. The Legion has combined its own proposals with many from citizens.

Longer Term for Selection

Profiting by his experience, Reading, Mass., will begin on March 1 to elect its selectmen in three-year terms. This year the entire board retires, leaving the town the problem of putting new men in office. High man in the coming election will take the three-year term, second high man the two-year term and the candidate with the third highest vote will take the one-year term. Beginning in 1923 a selectman will be elected each year for three years.

Company Wins Trophy

Company K, 101st Infantry, Wakefield, Mass., is again receiving congratulations for upholding the high standard in rifle shooting held for nearly half a century by local companies of the militia and national guard. It will receive the Brigadier-General J. Logan trophy for excellence in rifle practice and has just been awarded the First Corps Cadets trophy representing the company's championship of the State and the company trophy for prize won at Sea Girt, N. J., last summer, in the preliminaries to the national rifle matches.

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| Violin Cases, wood..... | \$10.00, \$15.00 |
| Violin Cases, wood and metal..... | \$15.00, \$20.00 |
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| Violin Chin Rests..... | 40c, 50c, \$1.00 |
| Violin Chin Rests, leather..... | \$1.00, \$1.50 |
| Violin Shoulder Rests, Locke's..... | 50c, \$1.00 |
| Violin Bridges..... | 50c, 1.00, 1.50 |
| Violin Fingertips..... | 25c, 50c, 75c |
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| Violin Mutes, unfinished..... | \$1.00, \$1.25, \$3.00 |
| Violin Pegs..... | 10c, 20c, 30c |
| Violin Pegs, Becker Never-Slip..... | \$1.25 |
| Violin Tailpieces..... | 25c, 50c, 75c |
| Violin Tailpieces, gut..... | 25c, 50c, 75c |
| Violin Sound Post..... | 25c, 50c, 75c |
| Violin String Gauges..... | 35c |
| Violin Tailpieces, attachment for special..... | |
| Violin E Strings, steel silver plated..... | 25c, 30c |
| Violin E Strings, steel..... | 15c, 20c, 25c |
| Violin E Strings, silk..... | 10c, 20c, 25c |
| Violin A Strings, steel..... | 15c, 20c, 25c |
| Violin A Strings, silk..... | 10c, 20c, 25c |
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| Violin G Strings..... | 15c, 20c, 25c |
| Violin G Strings, pure silver wound..... | 50c, 75c, \$1.00 |

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WHERE LEARNING IS
"SIMPLY LIVING"

Plan of Instruction Followed by
Mrs. Hocking at Shady Hill
Square Open-Air School

"Learning is, or, at least, should be, simply living," is the theory of Mrs. William Ernest Hocking, founder of the Cooperative Open-Air School for boys and girls at Shady Hill Square, Cambridge. "And the evident failure to recognize this fact is the fundamental reason for much of the unsatisfactory teaching in the public schools today. Another fault in the present school system lies in the choice of second-rate teachers, and in the studying of second or even third-class authorities, which are offered to the children instead of the originals."

Most of the teachers at this school of Mrs. Hocking's are volunteers from among the parents of the pupils, who are willing to devote their time to the experiment. This fact does not mean that the children are under the tutelage of uneducated experimentalists and theorists for all the teachers are thoroughly trained and experienced in their work, able to carry on the particular branches of study in which they are most interested. Owing to the proximity of Harvard College, professors of that institution often give lectures and readings for the children, presenting to them the highest authorities in various fields of learning. Miss Katherine Taylor, formerly of the Francis Parker School in Chicago, an experimental school similar in type to this one, is the new director, assisted by the founder and a board of overseers headed by Prof. Byron S. Harbut, and including many prominent educators.

The Shady Hill school is an open-air school, but for healthy and normal children. The object is "to teach by contact with actual material rather than by information about it; to turn knowledge into wisdom; to secure freedom with self-control." That is, the children are taught science by actual experiment. They do not study "organisms" by reading textbooks, nor are their minds confused by a mass of useless facts.

"We try to have each instructor teach one subject or at least allied subjects," says Mrs. Hocking, who teaches poetry and history. "One may be able to teach mathematics excellently, but literature very poorly indeed. Few persons are able to teach both. Our teachers cooperate in planning the work for each day, and each course is brought into its proper relation to every other course by the director."

"The first year we teach about the American Indians, their history, folklore, industry, arts, and sciences, in fact, their whole life, with which the children are allowed to become thoroughly familiar, and in which they actually live. The second year we turn their attention to the more complicated civilization of Babylonia, the third year to that of Greece, then that of Rome, next, that of Medieval Europe, and finally the most complex, the history of Europe of the present day, and of America, with all its confusing details. When we study Greece, we read Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, not as literature primarily, but as representatives of the civilization of their respective ages, which the pupils learn easily to distinguish. We are interested not so much in literature as in life, as it is found in the literature."

B. & O. Office Reopened

The Boston branch office for both freight and passenger traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which was closed when railroads were merged under federal control, has been reopened in Room 218, 294 Washington Street.

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FLOWER MARKET
QUITS RETAILING

Wholesalers in Winthrop Square Plan Consolidation and Take Action to Keep Out the General Public

Signs have been posted on both the great wholesale flower markets in Winthrop Square, Boston, stating that these markets are no longer open to the public. In the recent past it has been possible to visit these markets any time after 9 o'clock in the morning and buy at a low price. Many people sought the markets, not only for this reason, but also to see the flowers.

These markets form the center of the flower business in all New England. Growers in all the surrounding towns and in places as far away as Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, send thousands of roses, carnations, snapdragons, sweet peas and other flowers here every day. Many of these flowers arrive long before daylight. It is here that the retailers obtain most of the flowers which are later displayed in their stores, although some of the largest dealers buy direct. It was the retailers who objected to the competition of the market in general sales, and as their protest seemed just the directors voted to abolish retailing.

There are two flower markets in Winthrop Square, both of which have been established for some years. Now the directors of each market have voted for a consolidation, which vote will probably be ratified by the stockholders. The result will be one of the biggest flower markets in the world. At the present time the Boston Flower Market alone does a business of over \$1,000,000 a year. The stalls in the immense room on the ground floor which the market occupies are sold at auction every year, and are controlled mostly by salesmen who represent several different growers.

Flower Shipping Center

New England is one of the greatest flower-growing sections in the country, although the volume of business is not as great in Boston as in Chicago, which ships flowers into all the surrounding states, and even as far south as New Orleans. A great many flowers, especially roses, formerly went from Boston to Montreal, but this trade was interfered with by conditions growing out of the war. It is not unusual, however, for New England-grown flowers to be sent by way of the Boston market to Albany, Buffalo and Detroit. Several prominent New England growers of carnations and roses ship direct to New York City.

One of the largest rose houses in the world is located in the little town of Madbury, N. H. This house is 1300 feet long, almost a quarter of a mile. One of the biggest carnation growers in New England is located in Biddeford, Me. This man was for many years a school teacher, and first began growing carnations in an old poultry house, which he covered with a glass roof and heated with an oil lamp.

Some of the best-known carnations ever grown have been originated in New England, including the famous Lawson, for which Thomas A. Lawson is said to have paid \$30,000, and which was originated by Peter Fisher, a famous carnation grower of Greater Boston, who is still in the business. While certain varieties of roses remain popular for a long time, there is a constant change in carnations, as after a few years carnations fail to make strong growth. Thus one seldom sees a Lawson pink at the present day.

Rose growing is a fine art, and much depends upon the location. While American Beauties flourish in New York State, it is very difficult to grow them well in New England. Accordingly, comparatively few American Beauties are seen in Boston stores, and these come mostly from other states. As a matter of fact, many people who call for American Beauties are satisfied with any other rose which is red.

Roses Sold by Millions

It is said that 100,000,000 roses are sold in the United States every year and the price paid for them amounts to \$6,000,000. Carnations are almost as popular and have a value of \$4,000,000. At least \$12,500,000 worth of cut flowers are bought by the retail florists, his and little every year for their customers. At this enormous business has been built up practically within 25 years.

In Waltham, near Boston, there is a greenhouse still in use which was erected 130 years ago. It now has a modern heating apparatus, but in the old days was kept warm by means of a long brick flue, at one end of which was a fire pile.

Forty years ago 11-foot houses covered with wash and heated by flues were the kinds in use. After that came houses 18 and 20 feet in width, heated by steam or hot air, and now we have houses up to 1000 feet long, and 60 feet or more wide. There are nearly 1500 establishments in the country given over to the growing of flowers under glass. This makes an area of something like 4,000 glassed-in acres to meet the floral needs of the public. It is not long ago that virtually all the flowers sold by the florists came from the eastern states, but within the last 25 years there has been a tremendous development throughout the middle west. Two of the largest glassed-in areas in the world are to be found near Chicago. One of these is owned by the Boehman Brothers, who have 2,000,000 feet of glass. Undoubtedly this is the biggest range in this or any other country; but it has grown from a little house started a few years ago at Morton Grove.

Chelsea Patrolmen Suspended. Mayor Curley of Chelsea has suspended Patrolmen Edward W. Isher, charged with accepting bribes and protecting bootleggers; the illicit manufacture and sale of whiskey, and Patrolman John P. Twombly, charged with failing to report the alleged corrupt conditions when he learned of them.



James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston

BROADEN SCOPE OF
PLANNING BOARD

Mayor Curley Believes It Should Enter Many Fields and Act in Advisory Capacity

That the City Planning Board should be developed to meet greater problems than those it has been called upon to assume is the opinion of Mayor James M. Curley. The Mayor says of the City Planning Board: "This board should be representative of the industrial, commercial, financial, labor and educational institutions of our city."

The Mayor proposes that the Planning Board be enlarged both in membership and its powers so that it may become the chief advisory body to the executive of Boston. Mr. Curley said of the board:

"It should be provided with sufficient funds to conduct a campaign for the purpose of promoting both industry and commerce and for a comprehensive investigation as to ways and means of increasing municipal revenues and reducing municipal expenditures, to the end that our present per capita cost of municipal administration in Boston shall no longer serve as a detriment to industry already located here, or a barrier to industries seeking a fruitful field for investment which are now located elsewhere."

In his previous administration, Mr. Curley employed the services of the Planning Board very frequently. Housing surveys were made and his raising of a city block on Morton Street in the North End where human beings were crowded to live was one of the most notable achievements of his first four years in the office of Mayor.

Mayor Curley's inaugural declaration that he proposed to broaden the scope of the Planning Board is a statement which has been sympathetically received by men and women of Boston who have long perceived the possibilities of this board as an agency for advancing Boston municipal administrations.

**YALE FRATERNITY'S
SUSPENSION LIFTED**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10.—Suspension of the fraternity at Yale known as The Colony, with its house in Hillhouse Avenue, was lifted today by R. H. Chittenden, director of the Sheffield Scientific School. The fraternity was barred from taking out men in 1920 for violation of the interfraternity agreement. The punishment meted out at the time, which included many individual disqualifications and suspension from the university, was regarded as drastic.

The discipline committee of Sheffield last night voted to annul the penalty, and under Mr. Chittenden's notice pledges for this fraternity will be made until Monday.

American Writing Paper
The Mill division of the American Writing Paper Company at Hallowell, Me., has resumed operations, producing about 60 tons of paper daily.

WEATHER
Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Generally fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder with fresh northwest winds.
Forecast for Southern New England: Generally fair and colder tonight and Tuesday; fresh northwest winds.
Forecast for Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday and in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; cold wave in Northern Vermont tonight; moderate to fresh north and northwest winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
(Official)
8 a.m. 32 12 noon 36
(8 a.m.)
OTHER CITIES
(8 a.m.)
Albany 28 Nantucket 32
Buffalo 18 New Orleans 38
Chicago 18 New York 32
Denver 18 Philadelphia 38
Hartford 48 Portland, Me. 38
Jacksonville 58 San Francisco 42
Kansas City 14 St. Louis 34
Memphis 24 Seattle 34
Montreal 2 Washington 38

ALMANAC, FEB. 13
Sun rises 6:44 Sun sets 5:14
Length of day 10:30
High water 12:33 p.m.
Low water 6:44 p.m.
Light vehicle lamps 5:44 p.m.

Political Small Talk
By RUSH JONES

Former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, enjoying a little post-municipal rest and recreation, and Col. William A. Gaston, with official excitement yet in the future to contemplate, are both declared to be revolving in their thoughts the problem of the coming gubernatorial contest in Massachusetts.

Some of Mayor Peters' political cohort commanders have wandered once and again why he does not raise his eyes so high as to sweep the hem of the toga which Henry Cabot Lodge has worn so long. Mayor Peters' friends believe that of all the Democrats in Massachusetts he would be the ideal and the practical candidate to enter the lists against the Sage of Nahant.

The friends of former Mayor Peters who have believed that he would adorn one of those Massachusetts senatorial chairs are reckoning beside the mark. Mr. Peters served three terms in Congress as Representative from the eleventh district and after that he was assistant secretary of the Treasury. His personal friends know that the former Congressman, Secretary, and Mayor is also perfectly willing to be set down as a "former resident of Washington."

Boston's good enough for Mr. Peters now.

When Mayor Curley the other day told a committee of the Legislature that he did not expect to be allowed to finish his term as Mayor of Boston, he should not be a bit surprised if the people of Massachusetts would draft him to fill the chair of Governor, some of those present and some who weren't present but read the Mayor's remarks were inclined to think that he spoke in a Pickwickian sense. Very few really believe that the Mayor was looking for promotion before he gets his City Hall chair rewarmed.

Whether Senator Warren E. Tarbell of the Worcester and Hampden Senatorial district is to be groomed by a sort of farmers' and organized labor bloc in Massachusetts as a Cincinnati candidate for the Republican nomination for governor was a query put to more than one man in political circles recently. It is known the East Brookfield man has ambitions other than those of remaining an able State Senator. But his friends say the dangling prize of the governor's high estate will not quite move Senator Tarbell to cast loose from his political moorings in the third congressional district.

This is the time to sell short as candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the tenth district, which comprehends the old "Hub" part of Boston, Charlestown and East Boston, Peter F. Tague is under pledge to Mayor James M. Curley to abandon Congress next May or June and become Commissioner of the Department of Fire in Boston. There never was a shortage of patriotic Democrats in the old tenth district who were just as "willin'" as Barkis and it's not at all probable that times have changed.

Some little criticism was indulged in concerning Congressman Tague's appointment to the Fire Commissioner'ship. It was intimated that he was not a professional fireman and, hence, couldn't qualify. But others believe that when the Civil Service Commission reflects on the political battles Mr. Tague has been through they will pronounce him as best qualified and hence fit for directing the Boston fire organization.

FILIPINOS TO REPLY
TO WOOD REPORT

MANILA (Special).—Members of the Philippine insular legislature are working on a reply to the report submitted to the President by the Wood-Forbes Special Commission to the Philippines. The reply will dispute statements in the report which politicians among the Filipinos take to be a criticism of their work during the last eight years.

Committees have been appointed to deal with different sections of the Wood-Forbes report.

OBREGON WILL CONTINUE
RESTORING COMMUNAL LANDS

In Reply to Protest From Chambers of Commerce, He Says Policy Represents Equity and Social Necessity, and He Will Carry It Out Without Abuses

BERKELEY, Cal. (Special).—Madero's revolution beginning in 1910, directed largely against domination of Mexican industries, but also against an economic organization of the country which maintained a few hundred thousand Mexicans in a position to exploit the rural indigent population, had its notable agrarian aspects. Nearly all prior Mexican revolutions had them. But the chief feature of the former revolutions was that promises of land subdivision remained unfulfilled, or, if they were fulfilled, the results were disastrous. Madero himself was unable to fulfill his promises, but Carranza began to subdivide the large estates, and many dispossession occurred under his rule. Most of them were violent, were initiated by army officers in the field, and were without color of judicial procedure. On the whole they worked so great injury that their benefits were largely nullified. Under Obregon, during the recent year, the agrarian program of the revolution has been carried forward with more energy, and, on the whole, with more consistency, than ever before.

Restoring Communal Lands

For the purpose of realizing the revolutionary agrarian program outlined by the Constitution now in force, the National Agrarian Commission, operating directly under the President of the Republic, and with local commissions in the several states, has been engaged in providing communal lands for the large number of Indian towns which lost their community properties during the colonial regime or in the many attempts at reorganization property which have occurred since independence. These allotments, authorized by presidential decrees in 1915 and 1916, and by the Constitution of 1917, are now going forward under regulatory laws initiated by President Obregon and passed by the national Congress in its session of 1921, which closed in December.

The program is to restore communal lands or create them anew in case the original grants cannot be identified. Each Indian town—and something over 1000 towns have been provided for—gets an amount of land sufficient to give each head of a family an individual plot of six or seven hectares. Donations are taken from large estates adjacent to the towns concerned. Compensation to the holders is to be made by issue of government bonds to bear interest at about 6 per cent. Restorations of lands do not connote compensation.

The program, thus set forth in outline, is simple and reasonable enough to suit everyone except the losers of the lands concerned. There are, however, a number of weaknesses in the system itself, and there are others in the manner in which it has been administered.

Underproduction or Injustice

For the nation to attempt to provide lands for the natives on the large scale contemplated, there have not been sufficient funds. Grantees have received lands, but not the means wherewith to work them. Hence they have either let their new lands fallow, or they have borrowed money for seed, teams and sustenance, until they are hopelessly in debt. The rates, from Shylocks who have always made it their business to exploit free farm labor wherever the country has developed it. The result usually has been either underproduction or injustice.

In some cases grantees have done reasonably well with their lands. The most vociferous objections have come of course from the landowners who have been dispossessed of valuable parts of their domains. They claim that the government's action is confiscatory in basis, because alienation should occur only after indemnification, as prescribed by the Constitution. Some of the grantees claim to compensate them for their losses, they doubt the ability of the government to pay the interest, because the large amount involved would become a serious drain on the national budget, which is still harassed for means to meet running expenses and provide for the interest on the foreign national debt. They further object that they are unconstitutionally deprived, often of their best lands, without judicial procedure, merely by administrative order, and without the right or opportunity to be heard.

There is color of justice in these objections. There is more reason to fault with the injustice which has crept into the method of operating the agrarian program. Lands have often been expropriated in excess of Indian needs. Sometimes they have been given, not to rural, but to industrial communities which have no traditional agrarian instincts nor needs.

Reduction of Food Production

It has often been alleged that the government sends out agents to foment discontent among the Indians, to make them ask for lands which they had never thought of desiring by their own volition. Some of the natives have been obliged to accept lands which they did not want. At other times they have been given the choicest lands, lying immediately under expensive irrigation works constructed by the landowners. The most serious general objection is that the attempt to create small land holders, rather than small farmers, merely by giving plots of land to ignorant natives without previously educating them in intensive agriculture has done them no good while doing the large holders much harm, causing them to reduce production of food.

The large land holders are traditionally meek and long-suffering. Disunited during the long revolution, they have had to take enormous losses from marauding bandits and pursuing patriots alike. Timorous because they have most to lose, they have been slow to organize in opposition to the government policy, though they

wall their complaints to the welkin when they can catch a foreign ear to listen. Driven at last to organized resistance, they formed a national syndicate composed of landowners and peons, the latter being included for policy's sake, the purpose of which is to unite resources and influence against the secretariat of agriculture.

Left in a Quandary
One of their first victories was that of securing the removal of the secretary, Gen. Antonio L. Villarreal, who is a prominent radical and an enemy of the cause of the great landed estate, which he considers the cause of the entire galaxy of evils Mexico is heir to. They were able to "get" Villarreal because many of his adherents had been arbitrary and dishonest in their methods. In Mexico political preference has not yet become recognized as a public trust in which probity is a virtue, and the seizure of large areas of tillable lands, or the buying off on the threat to seize them, offers an easy means of peculation.

The removal of Villarreal left the President in a quandary as to choice of a successor. Gen. Enrique Estrada was offered the portfolio, but his frank avowal of opinions differing materially from Obregon's rendered him unavailable before he was seated. Gen. Amado Aguirre, Secretary of Communications, has been talked of for the position. His personal and political reputation for probity and efficiency render him a peculiarly desirable person for the arduous post, but up to now no appointment has been made.

During the enforced interregnum in the secretariat the great landed interests have not faltered in their struggle to secure a modification of the government program; on the other hand the National Agrarian Commission has pushed its subdivisions with the utmost vigor. Recently the Chamber of Commerce of Nuevo Leon, backed by numerous similar organizations, sent an urgent plea to President Obregon, seeking to induce him to intervene to prevent the dotation of communal lands to Indians. These bodies repeated the claims that subdivision is reducing production and ruining the country. It is said that during the year past no less than 18,000,000 pesos has been spent on importation of foreign seed, chiefly corn from the United States, and it is alleged that much of this importation would have been avoidable if the landowners had been encouraged to plant full crops.

Attitude Well Known

The President, who had listened willingly when presented with proof of the ineffectiveness of Villarreal's subordinates, might have been expected to have been favorably impressed with this new plea from Nuevo Leon. But his attitude has a protagonist of the revolutionary program in favor of the proletariat is well known; he has often espoused their cause in public and private, and his answer to the Chambers of Commerce was in line with his previous declarations.

He said in part: "The restitution and devotion of ejidos (communal lands) is a constitutional right which is being exercised by the towns which come under the law as established. They represent equity and social necessity, and I shall not oppose them. I shall see that the law is carried out with the least damage possible and without abuses."

As to the reduction of agricultural production this year, I beg, to differ with you, for I do not believe that the reduction which exists is due, as you aver, to pestilence and dotation of ejidos, nor to the fears of the large agriculturists concerning these measures. It is in part due to the fact that the revolution has made it necessary to try better farm wages, and to the fact that many large owners have refused to acknowledge the fact of the revolution. They still continue to use exceedingly primitive methods in cultivating their holdings, and many of them prefer to cease planting rather than pay higher wages, for with their old routine measures they can make profits only through the ability to engage labor under conditions which prevailed prior to 1910.

Social Vision and Acumen

"I am sure that if these agriculturalists do not make up their minds to improve their methods by importing modern machinery, which will enable them to compete with other producing areas where the advantages of civilization are appreciated, their properties will in time pass into incapable hands which will make them produce the crops of which they are capable."

This is good economics and sounds like the successful farmer which Obregon has proved himself to be. But whether it is good politics, whether it take this rebuff as final remains to be seen. There is no more serious problem before Mexico today, not even excepting the petroleum and the fiscal situations, than the agrarian one. A government might even fail because of an internal problem like this. If Obregon can keep off the rocks with this issue, he will have given another proof of social vision; and administrative acumen.

Annual Eastern Dog Club Show
Hundreds of dogs have been entered for the tenth annual show of the Eastern Dog Club to be held in the Mechanics Building on Feb. 21 to 23. Prominent among these will be the prize-winning Eskimo dog team owned by Arthur T. Walden of New Hampshire.

EXHIBITION OF ETCHINGS
by
E. MARY SHELLEY
At Walker's Galleries
118, New Bond St., London
March 9th-15th. Hours 10-6
Free. Sat. 10-1

REAL ESTATE

An increased interest in construction is indicated for 1922, by a gain of 49 per cent over a year ago, in the January report of F. W. Dodge Company. The total amount of contracts awarded last month in the 27 north-eastern states of the country was \$186,320,000. Although this represented a decline of 16 per cent from the previous month, it was the second largest January total on the Dodge Company's statistical record, having been exceeded only in January, 1920.

Not only did the work actually started in January, as indicated by the awards of contracts, hold up exceedingly well for this season, but the volume of contemplated new work reported, amounting to \$435,859,000, was the largest monthly total of contemplated work reported since April, 1921, registering an increase of 3 per cent over the amount reported in December, and 27 per cent over the amount reported in January, 1921. All this indicates an increased volume of construction in 1922.

Residential building accounted for 45 per cent of the January total, amounting to \$75,728,000. Business buildings amounted to \$23,694,000, or 14 per cent of the total; industrial buildings, \$19,695,000, or 12 per cent; public works and utilities, \$18,735,000, or 11 per cent. Industrial building, although small, showed a gratifying increase over the previous month.

Contracts awarded in the New England states during January amounted to \$18,005,000. Although this is a 40 per cent decline from the preceding month, it is nearly double the figure for January, 1921.

Among the items included in the January, 1922, total were the following: \$6,590,000, or 32 per cent, for residential buildings; \$3,283,000, or 20 per cent, for industrial buildings; \$3,137,000, or 19 per cent, for business buildings; and \$1,307,000, or 8 per cent, for educational buildings.

Contemplated new work reported in January amounted to \$43,778,000, an increase of 40 per cent over the volume of contemplated work reported in December.

BROOKLINE CONVEYANCE

The Blenheim, a six-apartment frame dwelling, at 93 Perry Street, has been bought by Harry Wolfe from Mary G. Freeman. The total rate of this property is \$40,600, of which \$5600 is on the lot of land containing 11,250 square feet. The office of Frederick A. Leavitt and Henry A. Burnham negotiated the sale.

Dr. Allen P. Winsor has purchased 172 Buckminster Road, corner of Holland Road, from Roscoe L. Davidson. The estate consists of a large white colonial-style house, garage and nearly half an acre of land. The new owner will occupy at an early date. Chamberlain & Wheeler and Henry W. Savage, Incorporated, were the brokers.

BACK BAY TRANSFERS

The five-story brick apartment block, numbered 50-52 Westland Avenue, on the south side halfway between Massachusetts Avenue and Hemenway Street, has been transferred by Israel M. Citron to Arthur Russell. The building, is known as The Westland Chambers.

Trustees of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, Robert D. Farrington and Franklin T. Towle, have purchased the brick and limestone house situated on the water front of Beacon Street about half a block above Massachusetts Avenue, through the office of T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald Boardman, and Richard deB. Boardman.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALE

Joseph Leuberg of Brookline has purchased a parcel of land, situated at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Read Court, Newton Center, from Herbert C. Ordway, through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc. There are approximately 47,768 square feet of land, valued by the former owner at \$14,500.

OTHER DISTRICTS

The Isaac F. Parmenter estate on East Main Street, Northboro, has been sold to Mary L. Emery, who will occupy it as a home. The property consists of an old colonial-style frame house with all modern improvements, a large barn, garage and nine acres of land, nearly all of which is under advanced cultivation, and includes an orchard of several hundred trees. The 10-room frame house in Shrewsbury belonging to Charlotte K. Smith, has been bought by Gerald Gray. The plot of land is 18,000 square feet and there is a two-car garage.

Building Notices

The office of the Boston Building Commission today posted the following list of permits to construct, alter or repair buildings. Location, owner, nature of work.

IN BUYING A DIAMOND
The first thing to be considered is expert service and advice. For this, go to
JAEGER BROS.
JEWELERS SILVERSMITHS
121-123 North Street
Organized Since 1874—Portland, Ore.

One of Portland's Finest Eating Establishments
Cateria
Sixth and Alder Streets, Portland, Ore.

work and architect are named in the order here given:
Gordon St., 278; ward 23; Frank H. French; mortar and plaster.
Beacon St., 448; ward 8; Boston Masonic Club; alter club rooms; Andrews, Rantoul & Jones.
Whitney St., 58; ward 13; Mary E. St. George; alter dwelling.
Southern Ave., 108; ward 21; Adolph Bahr; alter dwelling.
Prospect Ave., 111; ward 23; Eugene and Catherine Reilly; alter dwelling.
Lincoln St., 108; ward 5; Peter Brent Brigham Hospital; stores and offices.
Canal St., 164; C. Butler; stores and offices.
Columbia Rd., 589; ward 11; Dorchester Associates; stores and tenements.
E St., 188; ward 11; M. E. Carroll; dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list comprises the latest recorded property transfers taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

BOSTON (city proper)
Louis A. Greyer estate to Max Long; Warren Avenue, 177; d. \$6500.
Louis A. Greyer estate to Max Long; Decatur Street, 1; d. \$11,000.
William D. Schier et al., trustees to Walter L. Prentiss; Bond Street, 3; d. \$10,000.
EAST BOSTON
Giovannina Farnine to Nino Settine; Border Street, 1; d. \$10,000.
Antonio Conigliale to Morris Phillips; Brennan Street, 4.
ROXBURY
Winifred E. Ballantyne to John S. Jemure; Thornton Street, 1; d. \$10,000.
DORCHESTER
Lucy C. Dunnington to Edward J. McGrath; East Street, 1; d. \$10,000.
WEST ROXBURY
Ella O. Fowler to Tessa H. Hamm; Harrison Street, 1; d. \$10,000.
BRIGHTON
Daniel H. Coakley to Jessie Coakley; Parsons to Bennett Street, 4; d. \$10,000.
CHILSEA
Mary A. McGill to Isabella Green; Pearl Street, 1; d. \$10,000.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The volume of real estate business done in Boston last week showed considerable gain over the last two years. The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Feb. 11:

| | Trans- actions | Mths. | Amount of Mths. |
|---------|----------------|-------|-----------------|
| Feb. 6 | 107 | 59 | \$888,762 |
| Feb. 7 | 88 | 51 | 415,444 |
| Feb. 8 | 42 | 23 | 681,830 |
| Feb. 9 | 72 | 44 | 231,363 |
| Feb. 10 | 68 | 38 | 250,271 |
| Feb. 11 | 26 | 24 | 88,388 |
| | 409 | 243 | \$2,356,058 |

Same wk in 1921 324 168 1,143,263
Same wk in 1920 326 153 1,211,910

FEBRUARY STATISTICS

Building and engineering operations for the week ending last Tuesday, for all New England, appear on the statistical report of the F. W. Dodge Company as follows:

CONTRACTS GIVEN

| | | |
|--------------------|------|-------------|
| Week ending Feb. 7 | 1922 | \$5,029,200 |
| Same period | 1921 | 1,549,000 |
| Same period | 1920 | 856,000 |
| Same period | 1919 | 73,400 |
| Same period | 1918 | 955,000 |
| Same period | 1917 | 3,118,000 |

SHIPPING NEWS

What is said to be the largest cargo of wool ever shipped from any American port is on its way to Boston aboard the steamer "Edgar Luckenbach," due here two weeks from today. The vessel has nearly 3,500,000 pounds of wool, loaded at several Pacific coast ports and is coming via the Panama Canal. Quantities of wool remain at Pacific coast ports for future shipment it is reported. About 48,000,000 pounds of wool was shipped from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic during 1921 and exceptionally large shipments were made by water instead of by rail, owing to the freight rates.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY
Merican (Br.) from London and Antwerp, Jan. 28.
Bornholm (Dan.) from St. John's, N. F., and Halifax, N. S.
Eastern Temple from Copenhagen, Jan. 24.
Frey (Nor.) from Norway.
Torrevelja (Spain) from Spain.
Sarmatia (Dan.) from Buenos Ayres, Jan. 11.
Julia Luckenbach, from Pacific ports.

TUESDAY

Brush from Pacific ports, Feb. 4.

WEDNESDAY

West Hinrod from Far East ports.
Lexington from Glasgow.
Lehigh from Pacific ports.
Louisiana from Scandinavian ports.

THURSDAY

Aim from Fowey, Eng.

FRIDAY

Bowen Castle from Far East ports.
Steel Seafarer from Pacific coast ports.

SUNDAY

Songvaar from Brazilian ports.
Merrymount from Hamburg and Rotterdam.

Hats
from renowned makers

The Hat Shop—most recent of our individual shop-hats—has from Rowak, Bessel and a host of others as well as imported French Models, priced uncommonly low!
H. Liebes & Co.
Established 1864
Portland Oregon

Women Are Factors to Be Reckoned With in All Political Activity

Great Parties Admit Them to Councils and They Have Own Town, City and County Leagues

That the women of Massachusetts, as enfranchised voters, have already become a very considerable fact and factor in the political life and activities of the Commonwealth and of their respective communities, is a conviction which anyone who in the last few years has been even only an occasional visitor to State House hearing rooms and corridors, council chambers and town meetings must inevitably form. An inquiring glance at the variety of subjects being brought before women's organizations for discussion, or a survey of the legislation that has been successfully fostered or is now being pressed by organized women, bears out this conviction.

Although no really definite summary of alignments is yet possible, observers of the trend of the newer voters' political activities have come to consider three main divisions. First, there are the women who have chosen a political party, entered its councils—whether local, state or national—and are seeking to exercise the rights they sought through equal suffrage by virtue of party organization. There is a second group of women of definite party preference and affiliation who are equally interested in the educational and constructive possibilities of nonpartisan organization. In the third and smallest division are those women who have, or prefer to have, no party preference and who believe the greatest possibilities lie in forming no political entangling alliances in citizenship education and in championship of constructive legislation and measures of interest to women.

Beyond these general divisions, of course, are those who would set up a woman's party against the established parties. This group is not strong in Massachusetts. Also, and probably the greatest in point of numbers, there are the women of no affiliation or reached political conviction, unaffiliated with any nonpartisan organization and even untouched by the educational and legislative activities of women's clubs. It is in mobilizing the sentiment and support of these women that organized women have a large task.

Coordinate League Work
Nonpartisan organization, in the main, comes under the local and state leagues of the National League of Women Voters. The many women's clubs are not partisan in character, and there is a considerable identity in membership with the leagues of women voters. Headed by Mrs. George Fearing, Jr. of Boston, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters directs its activities toward coordinating the work of the 100 local leagues, carrying on citizenship study and supporting a state legislative program. It is the national organization, the state league urges membership in one of the local political parties and work in the league of women voters along the same academic lines of citizenship education.

The largest and most active two of the local leagues of women voters are the Boston league, with Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes as president, and the Middlesex league, with Mrs. H. Parker Whittingham as president. Mrs. Whittingham, already a member of the limited town meeting of Brookline, has recently announced her candidacy for election to the board of selectmen. The Boston league entered actively though unsuccessfully into the recent mayoral campaign in support of the Good Government Association candidate, gaining valuable political experience.

Perhaps the most significant achievement of the nonpartisan effort of women voters was a mass meeting held at Salem Willows last August in advance of the Republican primaries. All a victory in the Sixth Congressional District. The meeting was engineered by the Essex County League of Women Voters in cooperation with the state league. The four candidates for nomination went publicly on record on the six national measures in a public welfare program, and at the primary the county machine was defeated.

Interest in Many Bills
The program of the organized women for the present legislation includes active championship or endorsement of measures to remove legal disabilities of women. Other activities are in connection with the motion picture censorship bill, state control of penal institutions, the direct primary, the short ballot, equal pay for equal work for school-teachers, and legislation to bring the prohibition laws of Massachusetts into harmony with federal laws.

Women are taken into the councils of the Democratic Party on an equal footing with men, dividing the privileges and responsibilities of committee membership and exercising equal prerogatives in the formation of party programs. Local Democratic club organizations for the women supporters of the party have been established in many communities, and the party headquarters reports an insistent demand for further organization. Among the most active leaders on the State Committee is Mrs. Michael O'Leary, vice-chairman.

The extension of equal opportunity to women in the party imposes a duty upon the women to take advantage of it. Mrs. O'Leary says. Party organization offers to women the exercise of rights they sought through suffrage, she adds, and whether a woman was an ardent suffragist or not she is deficient in her duty as an enfranchised voter unless she assumes her responsibilities. Living costs, Mrs. O'Leary asserts, are bringing women into the party because they affect the home.

Tillinghast as executive chairman. Except in five towns women are organized locally, and in the majority of cases they have been taken into the city and town committees on an equal basis.

Outlines Work Done

Asked what the women have accomplished in the party, Mrs. Tillinghast pointed out that they have had much to do with shaping the party platform. Practically every plank that it was possible to form into law has been passed. Women have been active in bringing out the 500,000 women now registered in the Commonwealth. Mrs. Tillinghast and her associates on the State Committee were largely influential in having Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird chosen as one of the four women on the advisory committee to the Conference on Limitation of Armaments. Other appointments to public office, including the selection of Mrs. Hannah Brigham as prohibition enforcement agent, have been accomplished. They were an important factor in carrying through a successful sticker campaign for the election of a state official.

"Women have a great opportunity in helping to shape the policies of political parties, to secure better men for public office, to obtain good laws and to help in the enforcement of laws," Mrs. Tillinghast said. "Formerly women worked for ideals in supporting legislation. Now they have all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. And to me politics is nothing more than citizenship in action. Women share the responsibility of seeing that party principles are carried into effect and that the men elected to office fulfill their trust."

Mrs. Tillinghast does not favor a "woman's party." Women who assert that it is best to vote for the best man regardless of party, she said, fail to consider that in order to have the best men as candidates for office it is essential to join a party to go to the primaries to nominate such men. Those who would vote for policies rather than parties, she added, should remember that policies originate in parties, and women cannot have satisfactory policies unless they get into the parties and form them.

RADIOPHONES PICK UP GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

The one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln was fittingly observed throughout Greater Boston yesterday with impressive exercises. Churches, leaders in government, artisans and laborers, people of many tongues, bowed their heads in tribute to the great leader. Many meetings were held, and Lincoln's life and achievements were reviewed and people were urged to follow his wisdom as an aid to better things. Scores of statues of Lincoln in cities and towns were wreathed and draped amid impressive speeches in which various phases in his life were recalled to memory.

The unusual feature of the national observance reflected throughout New England was the Lincoln observance broadcasted over the entire country by radio from Newark, N. J., and many amateurs using the radiophone heard the words of the Gettysburg address, the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the national anthem. It was a fitting reminder of a great man, whose memory will linger for ages to come in the minds of the American people.

WINCHESTER SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT URGED

At the annual town meeting in Winchester, to be held March 6, adoption of the report of the special committee on a plan of schoolhouse construction which calls for the erection of four schoolhouses and the purchase of land for a playground, will be recommended.

Four proposals are contained in the committee's report. The first calls for a new junior high school at a cost of \$350,000, with an appropriation of \$50,700 for a site; erection of a 12-room elementary building, to be known as the Hefflon school, at Washington, Swanton and Oak streets, costing \$151,000, and site costing \$9900; erection of a seven-room elementary building at Main street and Madison avenue, costing \$80,000, and site \$14,000; erection of a nine-room elementary building costing \$90,500, and site \$37,000, and purchase of land at Rutherford, Water and Richardson streets, assessed for \$3050, for a playground. The total cost of the project is \$672,000 for buildings and equipment and \$115,000 for sites—a total cost of \$787,000.

ENDICOTT PRIZES FOR COMPOSITION

Through the generosity of H. Wendell Endicott of the board of trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music the following prizes are offered to be competed for by students of the Conservatory during the present school year:

Class 1. One hundred and fifty dollars for the best composition for orchestra, not to exceed five minutes in performing time.
Class 2. One hundred dollars for the best composition in the form of a movement of a string quartet.
Class 3. One hundred dollars for the best unaccompanied chorus or short composition for chorus with accompaniment.
Class 4. Fifty dollars for the best composition for piano or for another instrument with piano accompaniment.
Class 5. Fifty dollars for the best set of three songs.

A circular describing all the conditions of the competition is issued from the office of the general manager, Ralph L. Flanders.



MRS. J. MALCOLM FORBES.
Pres. Boston League Women Voters.
© Bachrach.



MRS. GEORGE R. FEARING.
Pres. Mass. League Women Voters.
© Bachrach.



MRS. ANNA C. TILLINGHAST.
Vice-Chairman Dem. State Comm.
Photo by White.



MRS. MICHAEL O'LEARY.
Vice-Chairman Dem. State Comm.
Photo by Marceau.

MEDFORD ALDERMEN SEEK NEW BELT LINE

A conference is being arranged between a special committee of the Medford Board of Aldermen and officials of the Boston Elevated Street Railway to discuss the establishment of a belt line of cars which shall operate through Medford. Such a line will benefit the Broadway and West/Somerville sections of Somerville.

The cars would operate from Sullivan Square over Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville, thence over Main Street to Medford Square, over Salem Street to the Fellows way and over the Fellows way to Mystic Avenue to the Sullivan Square terminal. Cars would be operated in both directions. Extension of the cross-town car line between Malden and Medford Squares to West Medford Square, with a more frequent headway, would then eliminate the necessity of running cars from West Medford to Sullivan Square.

MALDEN MEN PROPOSE TO PARK AUTOMOBILES

Increased business in Malden has resulted in the Chamber of Commerce starting a movement to have the city provide parking places for automobiles while residents of Malden and nearby cities and towns do their shopping in Malden stores.

It is proposed to have parking permitted on Exchange Street, which is parallel to Pleasant Street's business section, with a private way midway on Exchange Street opening into Pleasant Street; also to lease the lot owned by the Elevated and held as a proposed site for a Malden terminal, for parking of cars for those shopping in the Main Street section. It is also urged that the city provide officers to oversee the parked cars.

MELROSE PREPARES FOR WINTER CARNIVAL

Plans for a two-day winter carnival, with skating to music on Ell Pond and added features, are being carried forward by a committee of Melrose citizens. The carnival will begin Tuesday afternoon and continue through the following morning.

Present plans are to have amateur and semi-professional hockey matches at the Ell Pond illuminated rink Tuesday afternoon and evening, and after the games to have the skating to music. There will also be skating races and exhibitions by fancy skaters. Hundreds of colored electric lights will be used on the pond.

On Wednesday, Feb. 22, the morning will be devoted to ski jumping, ski and snowshoe races and other competitive events in the snow at Pine Hill in the rear of the Bellevue Golf Club.

ESSAY CONTEST ON CIVIC SUBJECTS

Boston Young Men's Club Gives Out List for Annual Competition—Books Are Needed

Evidencing the aim of the Young Men's Civic Club of Boston to provide practical training to develop men who can take their place as efficient and constructive civic leaders, the subjects announced for the annual essay contest for the prizes offered to the branch clubs by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames of America, cover a constructive civic range. The essays, it is announced, can treat with the evolution of Boston as a city, with what the individual can do to become a better citizen of Boston, with the foundations of peace, with how the local government can be improved. Through its regular contests and other activities, the club reaches young men who would not otherwise receive the training. It has behind it 18 years of unbroken activity and it has established more than 100 branches with a membership of more than 3000 older-boys and men.

The branch clubs are carried on in the various social and educational centers of the city, and are organized mainly as junior city councils, following the methods of the Boston City Council and dealing with matters of living interest. The members receive practical preparation for voting, for leadership, and for useful citizenship. The club conducts mass meetings, a training class for leaders, and joint activities for increased acquaintance and inspiration among its members.

It is also considering questions of reconstruction arising from the recent war, especially the dangers of disorder and lawlessness and the necessary Americanization of all persons permanently living in this country.

Young men trained by this club in past years have taken prominent parts in important local activities. The club is seeking for books or materials on European and American history, government, civics, citizenship, or Americanization. The officers of the club are Frederick J. Allen, director, at 6 Beacon Street; Thatcher R. Kimball, secretary; and H. Leslie Platt, treasurer, 50 Congress Street.

MEDFORD COMMISSION IS TO BUILD SCHOOLS

Nominations of 34 Medford residents have been made to the selectmen from which a building commission of five men is to be elected tomorrow eve-

ning to have charge of the construction of schoolhouses for the city.

Schoolhouse construction will commence with the erection of a junior high school in the South Medford section, to be followed by additional schoolhouses in the West Medford and Fulton Heights districts. The junior high schoolhouse will cost about \$330,000, exclusive of furnishings.

Girl Reserves' Conferences Planned
NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Special).—Three interstate conferences for the 130,000 members of the Girl Reserves, the younger members of the Young Women's Christian Association, are being arranged at national headquarters here. The meetings will take place in Atlantic City on Feb. 17; Springfield, Mass., on March 3 to 5; and Syracuse, N. Y., on March 12. The theme of the programs will be "International friendship."

MALDEN MEN SEEK NEW TRAFFIC OUTLET

Releases have been secured by a group of Malden men, and will be presented to the Legislature soon, for land for a boulevard from the Linden section of Malden to the Revere Beach Boulevard north of Revere Beach for Malden and Boston to the North Shore. Increasing traffic over the Revere Beach Boulevard have made it advisable to provide a secondary route to the North Shore. Senator Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, after a conference with the Metropolitan District Commission, and John N. Cole of the Department of Public Works, submitted plans for the new roadway.

BUILDING ZONES PLAN IS OPPOSED

City Planning Board Believes Scheme for Dividing Boston Into Three Districts Has Not Been Adequately Worked Out

While the committee on ordinances of the Boston City Council has on its table for consideration an ordinance proposed by former Mayor Andrew J. Peters during the final hours of his administration, dividing Boston into three general building zones, opposition to hasty consideration of this important matter is being led by the City Planning Board, of which Frederick H. Fay is acting chairman. Those who believe that greater time should be taken in framing a zoning scheme for Boston, learned that the Building Department of the city had not been consulted in a legislative proposition which comes peculiarly within its province.

It has been learned also by the men who are opposed to anything like post haste procedure in this undertaking that the planning board protested to former Mayor Peters that the ordinance he had drawn for the council to adopt should not be urged for action at this time. The plan to throw open the entire north end of the city for industrial purposes was pointed out as just one of the features in the ordinance which showed that thorough revision and study of such a subject is necessary to the well-being of the city.

Streets Are Divided in Center
A member of the planning board who has given the subject a great deal of study said that the proposed ordinance was faulty in that it divides the zones in certain parts of the city in the middle of streets. This was cited as another evidence of the necessity of giving time for study.

"Why, New York required three years' study of this zoning undertaking before anything was done," said this member of the board. "Of the 100 cities in the United States which are making, or have made divisions for various building enterprises and utilization, practically all have made use of the work of experts as consultants and advisors as well as those who drew up the practical concrete plans for legislative adoption and enforcement."

It was held by certain city officials who believe in making haste slowly in this matter that the Building Department should be called in to take an active part if the city is to be divided into industrial and residential reservations. At the same time it is believed that the Chamber of Commerce, the United Improvement Association and other civic organizations should be heard.

The work of conducting a block-to-block or street-to-street survey is held by some who have given the matter much study to be the proper method of going about this project in Boston.

Hearings Should Be Given

Convenience of the great body of citizens as well as the protection and preservation of their property is to be considered always, they declare. From South Boston, for instance, some citizens have come to City Hall to declare that industrial plants are creeping more and more toward Dorchester Heights, for time immemorial one of the fairest residential locations within the limits of Boston. The people will want to be heard on a matter which concerns them all so vitally.

Acting Chairman Fay, in seeking a delay on the entire proposition, declared that the first step in such a comprehensive city plan should probably be a topographical survey. Another reason given by another member of the board is that the trend of the times must be taken into account. Mercantile and industrial expansion must not be interfered with by the city planner held, but at the same time care must be taken to prevent the ruthless invasion of residential districts and the subsequent depreciation in the value of real estate in homes which would be bound to follow.

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CONCERT OF ACTION NEEDED TO SOLVE WORLD'S PROBLEMS

United States Senator From Maryland Asserts Fact That World Is an Economic Unit Cannot Longer Be Overlooked—Urges Concert of All Nations

"A world destroyed by hatred must be rebuilt by policies which have none of these qualities in them. Anything of hatred, vengeance or animosity in our foreign policy must be abolished, for only through concert of action with all other nations can the present problems of the world be successfully solved."

The above statements were uttered by Joseph I. France, United States Senator from Maryland, who has been in Boston recently addressing various clubs on the subject of "World Prosperity—How Can It Be Restored?" Senator France returned last July from a trip to Russia and Europe, where he studied at first hand the economic situation. Oswald Villard, editor of The Nation, also spoke on the same subject.

Study and Consideration Needed

"However much we may wish to do so we cannot get away from the fact that the world is an economic unit," the Senator declared. "Every country is a separate, vital organ, performing its own individual and necessary work. This is one fact which Germany, with all her economic training, overlooked in 1914. Germany did not realize that for her to destroy France or to destroy England she would destroy herself, for she would destroy a vital organ of the system of which she was herself a part. And ever since the signing of the armistice we have continuously made the same mistake, for forgetful of the passions of war we have not gone ahead with the rebuilding of the world. All our own domestic problems and sufferings are directly traceable to that source. Since the cessation of hostilities we have not moved forward, and in some ways have even moved back. We must make plans for the healing of the world and carry them through, or we shall go on from bad to worse."

"The present situation merits the careful study and consideration of every citizen, for the United States is called to the responsibility of world leadership. In Europe there is almost not one solvent nation. Even Great Britain cannot really make her budgets balance, and enterprise must be economic structure is in great danger of breaking down."

Fundamental Difficulty

"At present the most fundamental difficulty is the world's debt, and we must try to see this debt as a whole. This debt is now approximately \$265,000,000,000. If the world is to become solvent again a way must be found to increase the world's total income. This is no time for the juggling of figures and mere changes of book-keeping, but a time in which the utmost vigor and enterprise must be exercised. If more taxes are to be levied by the nations to meet increased governmental charges the two vital forces of production and consumption must be increased."

"Civilization is goods," said Cecil Rhodes, and it is our work to extend the boundaries of civilization by developing the undeveloped portions of the world, which are Russia, China and Africa."

Equal Exchange of Products

"The greatest difficulty at present is caused by the international obligations which are stifling trade. It is next to impossible for a country which owes another nation money to trade with that nation in the usual manner. People demand trade paid for in gold, but a trade by gold alone can never last long. There must be an equal exchange of products for healthy trade to be maintained. A shortage of goods is causing international trouble. All our industries should be running at full blast, as they were during the war. Europe has the territory and the people, and is greatly in need of our goods. But credit is lacking."

"The present condition is dangerous. From 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 men are unemployed in this country alone because of a falling off in exports during 1921. This is because instead of adhering only to a policy of unbuilding and helplessness we have subscribed to the policy of vengeance and hatred embodied in the Treaty of Versailles."

"Russia has always been the great grain-producing country of Europe, and while in 1910 that country exported 225,000,000 bushels of grain to Europe, it is now necessary for her to import 70,000,000 if she is to sustain life within her own borders. Even in 1910 Europe was not overfed. How long can she go on now without Russia functioning?"

"Added to the loss of grain exports from Russia, grain from the United States has ceased to flow to Europe. We are fast becoming more of a manufacturing nation and less an agricultural. A campaign is now in progress in the west to decrease the acreage of wheat 12 per cent. The farmers are practically unable to get a fair price or a market for their grain—and yet in Germany since the beginning of the war the people have been living on about 60 per cent of the food considered necessary to maintain life. It is time for us to send seed to the sower in Russia or with Europe we shall reap disaster. If there should develop a state of demoralization in Germany next spring, as sometimes seems almost certain, the calamity which would result for the rest of the world would be terrible. The only hopeful sign is that Great Britain is beginning to realize this."

Another Conference Needed

"Of the two great international conferences which have been held since the war, the first was a complete failure. The conference at Versailles was the first great peace conference in which the beaten people were denied representation. In the second, held in Washington, the economic aspect of the situation was not gone into. We should have another conference as soon as possible of all the nations, including Germany and Russia, in

which we can discuss economics and the liquidation of the world's debts. "I am in favor of sending a delegation to Russia to discuss conditions. This discussion should be the broadest possible, and all questions should be settled satisfactorily. Then the United States should recognize the Russian government, and aid her to get on her feet again. She is really the most solvent nation in Europe today, anyway, for while her debt is approximately \$11,000,000,000, she has resources so vast that were she given credit she would soon command a leading position. If the United States and Russia could cooperate in a plan of economy and political justice, their united influence would practically rule the world for the good of all."

Numerous Questions Answered

Senator France discussed the Russian situation in great detail, replying to numerous questions which were put to him by the club members after the address. He said that it was absolutely necessary that the Allies pay their debts to us in order that the present economy of the world be saved intact. He suggested that these debts might be paid by the Allies giving the United States all the territory formerly held by Germany in Africa, saying that then we could join with England and France in the development of Africa to the mutual benefit of all. He declared that the allied debt could never be paid in gold, and that if this were tried disaster would result.

In many respects Mr. Villard agreed with the Maryland Senator in his view upon world economics. "The hatred aroused by every nation during the war is responsible for our present conditions," he said. "Good will and common sense in our international dealings are the only things which can restore us to our former position. Pro-humanity should be our only basis."

RULING IN SALEM HITS OTHER CITIES

Surrounding Municipalities Feel Concern Over Decision That Stops Trip Educators Planned

SALEM, Mass. (Special)—The decision by Michael L. Sullivan, city solicitor, to the effect that municipal funds cannot be legally used to pay the expenses of the superintendent of schools and two school committees attending the educational convention in Chicago the latter part of the month, has caused more or less consternation not only in municipal circles in Salem, but in the surrounding cities and towns where school officials already have laid plans to attend the convention at the expense of their respective municipalities.

As the decision of the city solicitor is based on common law and not on city charter, it is argued that what affects one municipality is equally applicable to others in the State, and that public funds cannot be legally used to pay the expenses of school superintendents or school committees in any city or town in the Commonwealth. Early in January the Salem School Committee voted to send George Bemis, Superintendent of Schools, formerly of Revere, and John M. Gray and Charles Odell, school committee-men, to the educational convention to be held in Chicago the latter part of this month. This step was in accordance with custom some years' standing in so far as sending the superintendent of schools was concerned, and then somebody raised the question as to its legality.

Mr. Bemis referred the matter to the city solicitor for an opinion, with the result that the latter has ruled that municipal funds cannot legally be spent for such a purpose. The decision is broad, embracing not only the school board but other municipal departments, so that it would appear that no city official's expenses, except for attendance at legislative hearings or in the case of protecting the city's interests, could be paid from the public funds. Salem, as well as other cities and towns, has been unquestionably violating this law, unwittingly, in the past.

DANCE WILL HELP SCHOLARSHIP FUND

For the benefit of its scholarship funds, the Hellenic Society of the New England Conservatory of Music, composed of the two fraternities and three sororities of the school, will give its annual dance at the Hotel Vendome on Saturday evening, Feb. 18. A large attendance of graduates and former students of the conservatory is expected.

The committee in charge of the dance consists of Edward LeClair, representing the Sinfonia; Edward Soran, Kappa Gamma Psi; Martha Brubaker, Mu Phi Epsilon; Eleanor Farnham, Sigma Alpha Iota, and Lorene MacAdam, Alpha Chi Omega. Each of the societies has a fund the income of which is used to assist some talented member in obtaining a musical education, and the proceeds from the dance are divided among these funds.

Curley Gift Distributed

The donation of \$2470 given to Mayor James M. Curley at a dinner tendered him on Feb. 2 and turned over to a committee by Mr. Curley for the benefit of service men and others has been disposed of, according to George S. Smith, chairman of the committee. The American Legion was given \$1233, The Salvation Army, the Federated Jewish Charities, and the (Roman) Catholic Charitable Bureau received \$1115 each.

GASOLINE ENGINE IN PLACE OF STEAM

New Haven Road Tries Out Passenger Car and Elimination of Smoke May Open Lower Level at South Station

The advent of gasoline passenger cars on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad system opens up the possibility of using the spacious lower level at South Station which is unused mainly because there is no way to carry off smoke from the loco-



Gasoline-propelled car tried out from Boston by New Haven Railroad

motives and there is no other available system of traction at present.

A short time ago the New Haven placed in service a gasoline motor passenger car which is now being operated quite successfully on a branch line, and the officials say the time may come when they will place a number of these gasoline trucks in commission for local suburban service and operate them from this lower level.

They point out that this would help to relieve the congestion now experienced during the rush hours. In discussing this possibility Howland A. Moulton, special representative of the New Haven road, said: "Because of the economical operation of this new motor truck and the fact that traffic at the South Station during the rush hours is reaching an acute stage, there is a possibility that a number of this new type of vehicle will be purchased and placed in service between Boston and near-by suburban stations."

"When the South Station was built some 20 years ago there was constructed at the same time a lower level under the train shed. This was to meet the needs of the road in case of electrification. That has never been done, and at present this space is used for the storage of baggage. In case we decide to operate motor cars between Boston and near-by suburban stations, such as Roxbury or Forest Hills, this lower level would undoubtedly be brought into use. There is a large platform space which would accommodate hundreds of passengers and it would relieve a lot of the congestion which now exists during the morning and evening rush periods. While much of the track that was laid has been removed, yet workmen could place the station in condition for use in about a month."

At the present time the New Haven officials took upon this gasoline motor car as a solution of the problem of branch lines, which do not pay for their operation with steam trains. Mr. Moulton stated that travel on these branch lines, of which the New Haven has many, is light at the best, but because of the existing laws service cannot be abandoned altogether.

This new car is being operated daily between Tremont and Fairhaven down on the Cape, and costs to run about one-half what the railroad would have to pay for a small engine and two coaches to operate between these two points. We figure the operating expenses of the car is 3 1/2 cents per mile, based on a mileage of 70 miles a day. The car makes from 6 to 10 miles on a gallon of gasoline and will travel 40 miles an hour.

Labor Cost Reduced

"The car is operated by two men, an engineer and conductor," said Mr. Moulton, "and therefore greatly reduces the wage expense, one of the biggest factors in railroad operation. The crew on a steam passenger train will consist of at least four men, and usually five or six."

"Another item to be taken into consideration is that when not in use the new car is not burning coal to keep up steam, nor does it require the services of a fire-tender throughout the night as does the steam locomotive in order that it will be ready for service in the morning."

"We also figure the expense of maintaining the roadbed, which is always a large factor in operation, will be lessened. The motor is light and there will not be the heavy pounding from the locomotives. The entire weight of the car, including passengers and crew is 27,000 pounds, which is considerably less than the weight of locomotives such as the New Haven uses."

"Besides this car at Fairhaven we are operating two more in Connecticut and they are proving very satisfactory. Our plan is to purchase more of these cars in the near future for those branch lines where traffic is light throughout the year. Just when I cannot say, but in all probability it will be within the next six months."

ASSESSMENT PLAN AIDS UNEMPLOYED

Four Days' Trial of One Per Cent Contributions by Lynn Workers Raises \$2000

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 13—Approximately \$2000 is the sum realized from four days' operation of the plan of assessing persons now employed 1 per cent of their weekly earnings for disbursement among the unemployed of this city. The announcement was made today by Frank A. Turnbull, treasurer of the fund.

This total represents more than

MR. FILENE URGES WORLD FRIENDSHIP

Key to the Situation Is in Attitude of United States, He Says at Lincoln Birthday Conference in Union Theological Seminary

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Special)—"There is no practical approach to world peace except through providing a substitute for war," said Edward A. Filene, president of William Filene's Sons Co., of Boston, in an address at

the Reduction of Armaments. It should this time be a conference dealing with the real problems of the day: a conference dealing with the problems of Europe. The proposed economic conference would bring us at once into grips with the whole European situation. It would furnish the needed education. The problem of reparations, the problems of tariff and other trade restrictions, the problem of unbalanced budgets, the problem of land armaments, the problem of mutual guarantees of safety, would all be under discussion. This conference should be called by our own government. It should be held in Washington. It should and would be given far greater publicity in our press than has been accorded even to the discussions of the Disarmament Conference.

"Because our government and our people have not understood the necessities of the situation, this economic conference is likely to be held in Europe instead of America. This fact is almost, if not quite, a catastrophe. The United States is the nation that most needs education in international questions, because it is through its action that relief to the world must come. The other nations are in the League of Nations. We are outside. Men and women of insight should even yet do all they can to have the economic conference held in the United States is the most important, the most practical next step toward our material prosperity and toward world peace."

COMMUNITY CLUB OPENS IN SALEM

New Pickman Park Neighborhood Association Building Well Located and Equipped

SALEM, Mass. (Special)—There has just been completed and dedicated a community club house built entirely by members of the Pickman Park Neighborhood Association, who not only did the actual excavation work for cellar, water and sewer pipes, but all the mason work and carpentry on the structure itself.

It is situated off Loring Avenue, on an eminence commanding a fine view of the adjacent territory. It is built of wood and stucco, contains an assembly hall 60 by 35 feet, a stage 30 by 15 feet, a ladies' room and a kitchen. In the basement are a men's recreation room, a boys' room and the heating apparatus. The total cost of the structure was about \$10,000.

The membership comprises carpenters, masons, electricians and, in fact, nearly all sorts of skilled mechanics. The work was performed, for the most part in the evenings.

Adjacent to the community house is a swimming pool, which was also constructed by the association members. They dammed a creek, thus forming a pond, which they deepened for diving at one end, leaving it shallow at the other end for the children. Women, as well as men, participated in this work.

Joseph P. Friend is president of the association, and Robert McDonald and Miss Alice Skinner, vice-presidents. The other officers are Miss Marion E. Kelley and Miss Myrtle Cunningham, secretaries, and Chester W. Frizzen, treasurer.

MEMORY OF LORD BRYCE HONORED

The Massachusetts Historical Society at a recent meeting paid tribute to the memory of Viscount Bryce, who was senior honorary member. Appreciation of Lord Bryce as a man and as a historian was expressed by Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. Especial emphasis was laid on the great power of observation exerted by the historian in all things, nature, men and American institutions. President Lowell spoke particularly of his literary, political and juristic achievements and the permanent quality of his work.

The tribute on behalf of the society was delivered by James Ford Rhodes, vice-president, who declared that, "without indulging in superlatives," Lord Bryce was one of the world's great historians.

Disbursement of relief is made in cooperation with the city's organized charities in order that assistance shall be given only where it is found to be merited.

The employers themselves are contributing 1 per cent of their personal earnings, generally speaking, but owing to business conditions it is not expected that they will base their contributions on net earnings of their companies.

"The key to the situation is in the attitude of our own country. We can bring about pacification in Europe if we will. Our signature on the treaty, guaranteeing France against unprovoked attack by Germany would quiet the fears of the French people, reduce their armaments to police proportions and relax their hold on the Rhine. Our signature to the League of Nations Covenant would turn the attention of Poland, Central Europe and the Balkan States from war preparations to peaceful industry."

"Any analysis of our relations to Europe, moreover, shows that even from the material and the business standpoint a good and wise policy would lead us to take hold and do our part in saving the world from new economic and military wars."

"The immediately practical task in bringing about world peace is the further education of our own people in the necessity of international cooperation."

"Are we not expecting miracles from our people? We have been brought up on the idea that the United States is self-sufficient and can live in isolation from the rest of the world, a doctrine exactly contrary to that taught by the history of civilization. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that in the present crisis we should have been ruled by tradition and fear rather than by wisdom and courage. A change of attitude can come about only from a larger understanding of the world situation."

"In the present stage of public opinion and understanding in the United States, the Conference that has just been held in Washington was the best possible initial step in our education. We have learned that to prevent war in the East we must cooperate with the nations that have interests in the East. All praise is due for what has been accomplished in the Conference."

"Another conference is needed that will take up and carry forward the education of our people that was begun by the International Conference

JUSTICE AND HELP ASKED FOR NEGRO

William Pickens, at Ford Hall, Says Whites and Blacks Do Not Know Each Other

Pleading for education and advancement for the Negro, on the ground of justice and because such justice cannot but result in benefit to the white race, William Pickens delivered an address on "A Common Platform for White and Black" before a large audience at Ford Hall Forum last night.

"The colored people and the white people do not know each other very well anywhere in the country," said Dr. Pickens. "Yet the Negro knows the white man much better than the white man knows the Negro. The colored people read all the white man's newspapers and magazines, and very few white men read our magazines. In the south the home of every white family that amounts to anything at all is known from cellar to garret, by colored people, while no white that amounts to anything at all ever sets foot within the home of the Negro. And, more especially, the southerner does not know the educated Negroes, though there are many of them in the south. Therefore it is their sheer ignorance of the subject that makes him think that education does not help the Negro. Every person that is well educated adds to the sum total of education in the country. The Negro knows that the well-educated white man is much easier and better to deal with than the ignorant white man, and in the same way the intelligent and educated Negro is easier and better to deal with in every way."

"Unconsciously perhaps, the press is the cause of a large part of the misunderstanding which exists between the two races in this country. Crimes by Negroes are featured by nearly every paper, while very seldom is the black man mentioned in any other connection. In this way it is a very natural that with most people the thought of Negroes and crime should become closely associated, to the detriment of the whole black race. It is true that the crimes of white men are featured even to a greater extent than those of colored men, but add to the exclusion of the good deeds of that race. A good white man and a bad white man stare out at one from the pages of most papers, while only a wicked black man is there. This does more harm to the colored people than one would think."

"The welfare of the Negroes cannot be separated from the welfare of the white population. Two races occupying the same territory must advance or suffer together. The lynching of Negroes is a mistake, because to cheapen the lives of any group of people cheapens the lives of all. If no Negroes were lynched it is very doubtful if there would be any white lynchings. The advance of the two races cannot be separated. If you hold a man down in the ditch you have to stay in the ditch yourself to keep him there."

Dr. Pickens, who was born in South Carolina, holds degrees from five colleges and universities, including A. B. from Yale. Formerly dean of Morgan College in Baltimore, he is now field secretary for the National Society for the Advancement of Colored People.



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Concord Art Association Buys Mansion for Picture Gallery



EVER each succeeding exhibition of the Concord Art Association it became more apparent to the members and friends that the old, poorly ventilated and badly lighted Town Hall was no worthy place to hang the high class of pictures that were yearly submitted to this association from the leading artists in this part of the country. It is one thing to realize the need of better quarters and another to acquire them, yet this is actually what this association has done. An art building has been purchased by the association in the form of an old colonial mansion. Thus, Concord, already illustrious for its historical associations, adds new luster to its name by becoming one of the few chosen New England art colonies or centers that own their own exhibition gallery.

Only in the last two years have the colonies at Old Lyme, Conn., and Provincetown on the Cape acquired their property. Old Lyme erecting an entirely new building after the museum style and Provincetown the Concord, remodeling an old, historic home. The colonies of Duxbury, Ogunquit, Rockport, Mystic, Boothbay and Gloucester, to name a few from New England, have yet to follow suit.

The house itself is an interesting structure both inside and out. It stands in the center of the town on the main thoroughfare facing the west and diagonally opposite the grand old bit of colonial architecture, the Unitarian Meeting House. How the original house was built no one appears to know. It has been altered several times and as it now stands is a two and a half story building designed in the best colonial style, with the main doorway slightly off center, with eels at either end, and one large ell extending out from the rear of the house. This section appears to have been added on afterward. It is curious to note how the carpenters in building the house overlapped the clapboards—the lower down on the side of the house the closer they overlapped. This method was intended to give added warmth to the rooms on the ground floor. The main entrance from the street is through a simply designed porch jutting out from the side of the house. It is approached by two granite steps. Iron scrapers firmly imbedded in the granite still serve their original purpose, while the door hangs a small lantern to the extent of concealment of the electric bulb.

Three moderately-sized rooms on the upper floor are to be preserved without further alterations and will serve to exhibit the permanent collection of the association. The room

at the left of the main entrance is half-papered in the strikingly figured design of birds, flowers and trees. The rest of the space near the open fireplace is paneled clear up to the ceiling. Overhead clear hewn oak beams a foot thick crosslengthwise so low that you can reach and touch them. All the doors have their original hand-wrought iron hinges in various designs and in one particular case the iron hinge extends across the entire door.

The Secret Room

It was in the room at the right of the house that in the remodeling of a few years ago a secret and hitherto unknown room was found. In tearing away the wall near the fireplace the carpenters discovered an opening below the main floor reached by a small ladder. It could not have been over six feet square. In the exploration that followed the owners found a miscellaneous lot of handmade furniture and kitchen utensils, among which was a clumsily-made wooden couch and a handsome pair of candle snuffers.

It is in the dining room, however, that one is made fully to realize what accomplished artists our forefathers of 150 years ago were. It is a model of colonial design. At one end of the room stretches a huge brick and metal fireplace six feet long and ovens on either side taking up three feet more, and above one of those wonderful, broad mantelpieces on which the housewives were wont to place their metal kitchen ware. A wrought-iron kettle still hangs on the crane and near to, built into the wall, is a china closet, a four-pane glass on top and paneled at the bottom. What seems like a miniature staircase with banisters not over a foot high wind up to the floor above. The second floor is to be remodeled into a large exhibition room where will be held the annual exhibitions of the association. From here little steps lead up into a long garret. The sides of the roof meeting the floor form a triangle.

Little is actually known concerning the history of the house. It was originally known as the Davis House and during the Civil War came into possession of one Joel Walcott and up to recent years belonged to his heirs. Henry J. Walcott affirmed that the history of the house had been written by his grandfather, but before it was put in book form the manuscript was accidentally destroyed. The house was supposed to have been built around 1760. It must have figured prominently in the stirring events that transpired during the Revolutionary War. At the time of the Civil War the house was used as a station for the Underground Railroad.

Miss Roberts, The Originator

The Concord Art Association was founded in 1917. Two previous exhibitions were held in 1915 and 1916. The prominence and scope of the suc-



ceeding exhibitions were mainly due to the originator, Miss Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts, the present managing director and secretary. From the first Miss Roberts had the help and encouragement of many prominent citizens of the town and at the annual exhibition the townswomen served as hostesses, making the long trip from Boston by the reviewers and art lovers a thoroughly enjoyable occasion.

The permanent collection also comprises etchings and paintings by Whistler, Millet, Rembrandt, Haden, Benson, Bicknell, Sturges, Mary Cassatt, Bejot, Wright, Woodbury, Brangwyn, Leperre, Roth, Winkler, Cameron and others. From time to time these will be exhibited. The association has

also succeeded in procuring many choice pieces of old Greek glass, Egyptian antiques, Greek coins, porcelain and several old Italian instruments.

As plans go now each active member of the association will be privileged to exhibit one example of their work in the permanent exhibition room on the ground floor for a period of two months, after which it may be replaced by something new. The entire building is to be maintained as far as possible as an art center and will be used to advance the cause of music together with painting, sculpture and the crafts. Daniel Chester French, American sculptor, is president of the association.

is great danger in cross-country flying of crashing into the side of a mountain whose presence the pilot did not suspect and which was hidden by fog. Many of the problems of navigation on a fixed route can be taken care of by the use of directional wireless and such electrical route indicators as that of M. Loth, described in this column last week, but it is none the less desirable to have instruments which will make the airplane self-contained and independent of aid from the ground.

It would be ungrateful for any writer on aeronautics to omit at the present time pausing to offer a word of tribute to Mr. E. H. Shaughnessy, Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Shaughnessy's position had put him in charge of the operation of the air mail service, and what his interest and energy had meant to that service can only be appreciated by those who have been in a position to become thoroughly familiar with the extraordinary record that it has made during the last year. Mr. Shaughnessy was a confirmed friend of aeronautics and an advocate of the extension of the use of aircraft and in the last few weeks had been twice before congressional committees to plead for fairer treatment and more effective legislation leading to the encouragement of postal and other commercial flying.

It is becoming a commonplace to see that the airplane has succeeded where other means of transportation have failed. Within the past few weeks we have heard the story of how airplanes proved the sole reliance of communication between France and Southern Africa when cable and wireless communications were interrupted immediately after the outbreak of the war. It is not surprising that the desire for transmission over the cables had to be carried on the craft of the Lignes Latécoère, operating tri-weekly from Toulouse to Casablanca. It must, nevertheless, come as a surprise to some Americans to learn that the air mail is not only competing with but exceeding in performance some of the oldest and most efficient of railroads. Mr. Leon B. Lent, formerly in charge of the technical side of the operation of the air mail service, pointed out in a recent communication to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers that during last summer the percentage of perfect on-time performance for the transcontinental air mail was 96, while during a similar period one of the greatest of the eastern railroads pointed with pride on its folders to the fact that 99.5 per cent of its trains had arrived on time. The air mail is accomplishing marvels, but judging from the general public ignorance of its work the arrangements for giving publicity to that work must be very weak.

Belgian Academy Honors Comtesse de Noailles

Although France has never had what may be properly described as a feminist movement, many women have won distinction in nearly all branches of human activity. There is much gratification at the reception of the Comtesse de Mathieu Noailles by the Académie Royale Belge de Langue Française. Everybody acknowledges that the honor is deserved.

It is therefore a strange paradox that while the initiative of the Belgian Academy is approved, the French Academy should close its doors more firmly than ever to women. There are no women among the 40 immortals of the Quai de Conti. There never have been women members of the Académie though the attempt to break down the barriers has often been made. And yet France is assuredly not lacking in distinguished women writers.

The Belgian Academy has then set an example which not improbably will sooner or later be followed by the older institution. Certainly there is no one writing in France who can be compared for poetic fire with the Comtesse de Noailles. The Brussels academy elected at the same time Gabrielle d'Annunzio. Some measure of the esteem which the Comtesse enjoys may be gauged from that fact.

Dickens Sale at the Anderson Galleries

The Dickens collection of William Glyde Wilkins of Pittsburgh, Pa., will be sold Monday and Tuesday afternoons at the Anderson Galleries, 339 Park Avenue, New York City. Lovers of Dickens and his works will find much to be enthusiastic about in this sale. It is said to be one of the finest private collections of Dickens and Dickensiana in the United States.

A good many of his little known plays, miscellaneous writings, play bills and other items are included. Among these are: "Cricket on the Hearth," adapted for the stage and produced in 1850; "Christmas Carol," playbills of the performance at Sadler's Wells Theatre, London, in 1844; Dickens' "Little Folks," comprising "Little Nell," "Oliver and the Jew," "Fagin," "The Child Wives," "Smike" and "The Child Wives."

Six very scarce portraits of Dickens are shown, mostly hand-colored and one in water colors. These were hung in the Tremont House, Boston, in 1842, and are as follows: Dickens and Thackeray standing; caricature of Dickens seated at a ring containing the words, "All the Year Round," conducted by Charles Dickens"; another caricature of Dickens leaping over a "Vaudeville" wall, with a signpost in his hand inscribed, "No Thoroughfare."

A very scarce edition of "American Notes" is shown. At the very end of a leaf of a \$50 treasury note is a leaf in the volume. Of peculiar interest is the rare copy of "English Notes," intended for Very Extensive Circulation by Charles Dickens Esq. It is well known that Dickens' "American Notes" occasioned much criticism, and the present volume is intended as a satire on the former work, and is written in a vein of which Poe was a master, yet combining the tints and words of Dickens in some of his descriptions. While there is no actual documentary evidence that Edgar Allan Poe did write "English Notes," his known antagonism to Dickens is believed to be the motive for this work. "Very few of the many replies or retorts to Dickens' 'American Notes' appear to have been reprinted in book form," states the Times of London. "One of these was 'Change for American Notes,' 1843, by an American Lady, and thought to be Henry Wood. But by some curious accident the most interesting reply of all has, until recently, escaped notice."

"English Notes," intended for Very Extensive Circulation by Charles Dickens Esq., and published at the Boston Daily News Office in 1842. This highly entertaining series of sketches follow a foreword by the author, Charles Dickens. "This work, composed chiefly since my return, during such intervals of leisure as my other various important avocations leave me. I dedicate to those friends of mine in England who, giving me a welcome that I shall never forget, were so kind and courteous as not to restrain my judgment; and who, loving their country very much as a few loves pork, can bear, nay, even take delight in, what ever abuse and detraction it may give the pleasure to indulge in respecting it—providing it is done in my usual vein of kindness and good humor."

Dr. Smith, the Poe lecturer and a professor in the University of Virginia, considers that Joseph Jackson has presented strong evidence that Poe was the author of "English Notes." In his foreword to the reprint privately printed in 1820, of which a copy accompanies the present offering, Miss Phillips refers to the work as a rare Poe item in her biography of Edgar Allan Poe.

Readers and admirers of both Poe and Dickens, and other collectors, will derive a great deal of amusement from this book. The author's description of a journey across the Atlantic in one of the early steamboats, his first introduction to an English train and subsequent heckling by a stalwart Briton fellow passenger, show alike the human touch of Dickens and the grim humor of Poe.



1. View from the street of the old Walcott House, recently acquired by the Concord Art Association.
2. Brass knocker on one of the doorways.
3. Entrance on the northerly side of the house.
4. The front door.

MUSIC

Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10 (Special).—The Philadelphia Orchestra this afternoon, with Leopold Stokowski leading, gave a sober and straightforward program of the patriarchs. It began with the glorious Bach passacaglia in C minor. Doctor Stokowski had prepared this expressly for his players, and says of his arrangement: "The most free and sublime instrumental expressions of Bach are his greater organ works, and of these the greatest is the passacaglia in C minor. I have transcribed it simply, adding one instrument to the usual orchestra—a small tuba—which plays in octaves with the larger tuba in the final entry of the theme in the fugue, just as the 8 and 16-foot pedal stops sound in octaves on the organ."

The fugue was admirably performed. The vitalizing dynamic climaxes were justly graduated, with a supreme, tremendous moment in the final measures that enlisted the full power of the instruments, with the brasses especially assertive. The pace was brisk, and yet the strings were precise, cohesive and articulate, without becoming mere perfunctory executants.

In second place came Handel's concerto grosso for flutes, oboes, bassoons, strings and clavicembalo. The last-named, of course, is essentially our old friend the harpsichord. Dr. Stokowski stepped from the dais to sit at the keyboard of this instrument. It was a new one in the outward semblance of a baby grand piano, but in its gentle plangencies calling for a reduced pattern of performance by its entourage. The tones, which never were intended to "cry out on top of question," seemed closer in timbre to the composite voice of the rest than the sound of the modern piano. While Dr. Stokowski played he also led—with eager nods of his head to punctuate phrases and clauses when both hands were busy, and with his right hand when it was disengaged. A feature of the performance was the mellifluous industry of concert master Rich's violin. In the first allegro especially.

The Beethoven fifth symphony was the ennobling ultimatum of this altogether earnest and purposeful concert. It received a reading in no respect iconoclastic. The andante was taken at a deliberate pace—but who would have it accelerated at the cost of any portion of its message? Menegeberg's reading was more thrilling in its majestic proportions and perspectives. But let it be realized that Dr. Stokowski, just before, had been conducting, and then playing from memory while continuing to lead. The lingering sense of that ordeal no doubt moderated the interpretation of Beethoven. The concert was not too much for the less erudite among the listeners, for it lasted but two minutes over an hour, and every minute was enlivening.

John Maynard Keynes

A Revision of The Treaty

A Sequel to "The Economic Consequences of the Peace"

A brilliant and caustic analysis of European situation and Allied indemnity claims.

"The public has come round to Mr. Keynes' opinions."—London Mail, \$2.00, by mail \$2.15

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Books and Bookmen

In an extraordinarily virile and convincing article on "The Young Romantics," in the current number of The Century Magazine, Henry Seidel Canby offers his explanation of the young American school of fiction writers, who have so suddenly and so clamorously taken possession of the field. He conceives of them as struggling to break down all manner of restraints and barriers and conventions which appear to them unjustifiable; he points out that their flood of realism is only an act of revolt against a world wholly unsatisfactory to the youth of today. He writes: "It has been the hard realism of an unfriendly world that has scraped them to the raw, and they retaliate by vividly describing all the unpleasant things they remember. Taught by the social philosophers and war's disillusion that Denmark is decaying, they do not escape to Cathay or Bohemia, but stay at home and passionately narrate what Denmark has done to them. Romantic Zolas, they have stolen the weapons of realism to fight the battle of their ego. And the fact that a few, like Ben Hecht, Dos Passos and Stephen Benet, pause in their naturalism to soar into idyllic description or the rapture of beauty merely proves my point, that they are fundamentally romantics, seeking escape, and that autobiographical realism is merely romanticism à la mode."

Some enterprising person has made the discovery that there are almost 30,000,000 cookbooks in use in the United States and that the demand is increasing; that, after the Bible, the cookbook is most sought after. At least, this proves that there must be some women who still believe that their place is in the home. Moreover, it may also be argued that literature and cookery are not too incompatible, for Joseph Conrad has written an introduction to a cookbook compiled by his wife. The book, "A Handbook of Cookery," is soon to be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., and we are assured by Mr. Conrad that, though he has never succeeded in reading a cookbook through (we cannot help wondering why he should do so), he yet comes forward "modestly and gratefully as a living example" of the skill of his wife.

The English critics have not precisely joined in praise of Mr. Bohun Lynch's "Max Beerbohm in Perspective." We believe they prefer that portion of the work dealing with the cartoons to that which attempts to discuss the literary style. But all are united in admiration of the humorous protest against the book's publication, by the man who is the subject of the book. "If I remember several books about men who, not yet dead, had blantly aided and abetted the author; and I remember what awful assess those men seemed to have made of themselves. Two of them were rather great men. They could afford to make awful assess of themselves. I, who am 100 miles away from being great, cannot afford such luxuries. My gifts are small. I've used them very well and discreetly, never straining them; and the result is that I've made a charming little reputation. But that reputation is a frail plant. Don't overwater it to it. Gardener Lynch. Don't drench and deluge it. The contents of a quite small watering-can will be quite enough." Collectors of Max Beerbohm will value this book if only for its preface and the engaging frontispiece, a portrait

of Mr. Beerbohm as a small boy of 5 or 6.

In "Silhouettes of my Contemporaries," recently published, Dr. Lyman Abbott, who knew Mr. P. T. Barnum well, gives us an entertaining insight into the advertising methods favored by the great showman. The anecdote of the elephant is, perhaps, most amusing of all: "He set an elephant, in charge of a keeper in oriental costume, to plow on a six-acre lot close beside the track of the New York & New Haven Railroad. The keeper was furnished with a time-table, and did his plowing when trains were passing. A friendly farmer criticized him for his folly.

"Your elephant," he said, 'can't draw as much as two pair of my oxen can.'"

"Your are mistaken, my friend," replied Mr. Barnum, "he can draw the attention of 20,000,000 of American citizens to Barnum's museum."

Burbank Announces New Food and Flower Plants

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — Several new food and flower plants, and a number of improvements in existing varieties of both these classes, are announced from Santa Rosa, Cal., by Luther Burbank, as his year's work. Among the new productions of the plant-worker is a white oat, which has no hull, threshes out like wheat and weighs approximately 60 pounds to the bushel, compared with the 45 pounds a bushel weight of ordinary oats. Mr. Burbank also announces a new orange sunberry, having the flavor of the eastern blueberry and huckleberry, but larger in size and more prolific.

A larger form of artichoke also has been developed by him. It has a crimson blossom, and may be used as an ornamental plant, as well as a producer of food. The blossoms of the new artichoke are from six to 10 inches in diameter, by far the largest blossom of any kind that he has yet produced. A tomato-like fruit from Brazil has been acclimated to northern California climate, and developed in size until it is now as large as a tomato. Probably the most valuable discovery, however, is the introduction of a winter grass from Peru, which bears a large amount of feed for cattle even in below-zero weather and heavy snowfalls, affording a food for animals at all seasons.

Mr. Burbank spends nearly four hours of every day at work in his experimental garden, and adds in his announcement that he will soon be ready to announce 10 more new plants, largely for the flower garden, and mainly developed from native plants sent him from southern Mexico and Central and South America, where he says there are a number of valuable food plants merely waiting development and acclimatization.

The annual announcements of Mr. Burbank have become almost national institutions among horticulturists, agriculturists and florists, as well as home gardeners, and his statement that he had produced three new flowering plants from foreign stocks was met with interest. These new blossom-bearers are a prickly poppy of large size and delicate coloring, which he has named the Argonne Mariposa; a new variety of amaranthus, called "Molten Fire," and a dwarf sunflower, only three feet in height, but bearing blossoms six to eight inches wide.

Mechanical Aids to Flight

By EDWARD P. WARNER
Professor of Aeronautics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

AIRPLANE pilots as a class are men of highly individualistic nature. They are, as a whole, disposed to base their opinions on their own experiences and to defend those opinions in an extremely contentious fashion. Of all the points on which arguments can readily be started in aeronautical circles, however, there is hardly one on which the differences of opinion are more marked than in respect of the wisdom of depending on instruments when flying.

The airplane pilot trained during the war is likely to regard all instruments with great contempt and to consider their use a confession of weakness and incompetence. It is not unnatural that that should be the view, for the exaction of military flying gave little opportunity for the use of instruments, even had they been available in satisfactory types and quantities. The coming of peace and commercial aviation has put a very different face on the situation, and many pilots even of great skill are now coming to think very highly of instrumental aid in their flying and to depend largely upon it. Mechanical assistance by the use of instruments is especially desirable in airplanes where the pilot sits behind windows inside a cabin and where, therefore, he cannot depend on "the feel of the wind on his face."

The instruments available are many and they may be grouped in general into two classes: those designed to tell how the airplane is performing and those intended to tell where it is. Of the first class, the most notable and that most universally employed is the tachometer or engine speed indicator, a device without which one would hardly venture to fly even under the most favorable conditions. Of navigating instruments or those used partially for navigating, there are a great many. The commonest, and the ones which are familiar to every student of flying, are the air-speed indicator and the altimeter for recording the height above sea level. For making cross-country flights under conditions of fog and storm, however, much more elaborate equipment is required, and the instrument board of a three-engined airplane prepared for a long flight may hold as many as thirty dials of various sorts.

Keeping Right Side Up

The first of the special instruments produced during the war was a turn indicator, showing whether or not the airplane is holding a straight course. It is a surprising fact that the pilot cannot tell by his own bodily sensation when among clouds or fog whether he is flying straight and on an even keel or whether he is travelling in a circle with the airplane tilted far out of the level. It will be remembered that Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur Brown, on their remarkable flight from Newfoundland to County Galway, at times

departed very badly from the position of equilibrium and did not realize their actual altitude until they came out of the clouds and could again see the ocean and the horizon. The indicator, particularly when used in combination with another instrument for giving the angle of tilt, shows the pilot at once how accurately he is holding a straight course.

It might be supposed that the functions assigned to the turn indicator could be performed satisfactorily by a compass, but the airplane compass has often proved a feeble reed to lean upon in times of stress, as it fails to tell the truth except when the airplane is approximately horizontal and flying in a straight line. The magnetic compass is also subject to disturbance by the influence of the numerous iron and steel parts of an airplane, and other types of compass free from magnetic influence have therefore, been developed to overcome this effect. The gyroscopic compass, for example, such as is used in battleships, has been provisionally applied to aircraft on a small scale, and a still more promising development in the same direction is the earth inductor compass, which is electrical rather than magnetic and which has recently been produced by the Bureau of Standards.

In addition to the instruments mounted on the board in front of the pilot there are, of course, certain other tools of the navigator whose use the airplane pilot has in common with the voyager at sea. Most venerable among these devices and most familiar to any one who has watched the operation of "shooting the sun" is the sextant. The sextant finds service while navigating through the air as well as over the surface of the water, but it must be a special type, as it is seldom possible to see a horizon when flying at great heights, owing to haze. It is, therefore, only within the last few months that the sextant has been made a practical tool for the air navigator by the development of a special type known as a bubble sextant, in which a level is contained within the instrument itself and which accordingly requires no sighting of the horizon but only a glimpse of the sun.

The Aviator's Unfilled Wants

The instrument designer has displayed great ingenuity, but there remains much yet to be done. The most important of all instruments to the aircraft navigator are yet to be invented or at least to be reduced to practical form. Among the unfilled wants the most important are a ground speed indicator for determining the actual direction and rate of movement over the surface of the earth and an indicator of true altitude. It is easy to measure speed through the air, but there is no way now known of finding the speed over the ground and the effect of the wind which drives the airplane backward drifts it to and fro except by observing the motion of objects on the earth. Similarly, while the altimeter gives the height above sea level with accuracy it does not give the actual height above the ground, and there-

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Story of Slowman Snail

There was a small person who lived under the ivy on the garden wall in a smart little house by himself. He was gray and he was slimy, and he wore each of his eyes at the end of a long horn. Mostly he would keep those horns tucked away all tidily in his head, except when he wanted to look at anything; then he would pop them out suddenly—oh, he was a funny little fellow! As for his house it was painted shiny brown with black patterns on it, and he always carried it about on his back. Now you can guess who that funny little fellow was—it was Slowman Snail—of course it was.

Well, Slowman Snail lived under the ivy on the wall; and whenever he went for a walk he left a shiny, silvery trail behind him, just to show which way his house had gone in case the postman came while he was out. He had a great many friends in the garden, too, had Slowman Snail. There was the Barwig family who lived under an upturned flower pot on the dahlia bed. Then there was Charlie Centipede, who had one hundred legs, and his cousin, Miles Millipede, who had ten times one hundred legs. "It's a good thing we don't wear boots," they used to say to one another. Then there was Selina Spider with her long, thin legs, and the Glowworms, who carried lamps on their tails, and ever so many others; but the greatest friend of all was Chirpée Cricket, who sat at the edge of the lawn in the sun and fiddled when the evening came.

Keeping Company with Chirpée Cricket Every evening Slowman Snail would walk across the path and across the dahlia bed to the lawn, leaving his shiny, silvery trail behind him; and he would sit down beside Chirpée Cricket, and he would talk and Chirpée would fiddle until it grew quite dark. Then Chirpée would stop fiddling and go to bed; but Slowman would stay out and walk up and down, and round and round, with his house on his back, for he liked being out at night.

Then one day in the autumn, when the days were growing shorter and the nights were growing colder, Slowman walked over the lawn as usual and found that Chirpée Cricket was gone. "Now I wonder where he is—have you seen him?" he asked Miles Millipede, who was passing at the moment. "Not I," answered Miles.

"Dear me," said Slowman to himself, "I can't imagine where he's gone. I only hope he hasn't turned into a butterfly," he added, remembering what had happened to Creepy-Crawl the Caterpillar in the summer. He had been great friends with Creepy-Crawl, had Slowman Snail; and then one day that gentleman had fastened himself up in a neat little case, and refused to come out to speak to anyone. Slowman used to walk round and look at him every day, as he hung there in the gooseberry bush. Then at last, one sunny morning, he had come out, but he wasn't Creepy-Crawl any longer, he was Flutterby the Butterfly, and he fluttered away on a pair of gay new wings. "No, I do hope Chirpée hasn't gone and done that," said Slowman again. "I think I will go and ask Selina Spider. She sits spinning high up on the wall, so she may have seen him pass."

Up he went and, "Selina Spider, have you seen Chirpée Cricket?" he asked.

"I have," answered Selina. "He went up toward the house yesterday afternoon."

Going in Pursuit of the Wanderer

"Ah, if that's the case I must go up to the house, too," said Slowman Snail. "Many thanks, Selina," and away he went. He walked down the wall, and across the path, and over the dahlia bed; and he was very slow about it. Then he walked across a corner of the lawn. He took a whole night doing that, and some of the Glowworm family came out to show him the way. "It's the last time you'll see us this year, Slowman," they said, when they left him. "We shan't come out again till next summer;" so he said "Good-by" to them all and went on up the path toward the house. He went very slowly and left a shiny, silvery trail behind him, and at last he came to the kitchen door.

"Now I wonder if Chirpée went right into the house or not. I think I shall go in and see," said Slowman, so in he went.

Inside a fire was burning brightly, and the pans and saucepans winked at him from the walls; there was no one there, but he could hear the sound of fiddling distinctly and it seemed to come from over by the stove.

"That's him," cried Slowman when he heard it. "But how hot it is in here," he added as he walked nearer to the fire.

"Hello, Slowman, is that you?" cried a voice. It was certainly the voice of Chirpée Cricket but where was he, that was the puzzle. "Come nearer," cried the voice, "I'm just down here," and then Slowman saw him sitting down upon the hearth.

"But my dear Chirpée, what are you doing there?" he cried.

"What am I doing here? Why I've come here to spend the winter to be sure. Won't you spend it here, too, Slowman Snail? It's so warm and cheerful."

"Not I," answered Slowman. "It's far too hot for me. Why, the paint on my house would be quite spoiled in a day. But I remember you always did like the sun."

"And you always did like the cold," said Chirpée. "I remember, too, you

used to go for long walks at night in the cold, wet dew. Well, don't stay if it spoils your house, we'll meet again next summer."

So Slowman Snail went back to the ivy on the garden wall. He went very slowly, carrying his house on his back, and leaving a shiny, silvery trail behind him. "Just in case I want to find my way back there again," he said. He never did go back; he spent a very nice winter in the cold and damp on the garden wall. But you may be sure he met Chirpée Cricket again the next summer.



What fun they are having, skating there

The Skaters

Jack, May and Philip and Rob and Kate

Are out on the ice, and they've learned to skate!

There they go in a wawering row. One after another, heel to toe. Jack's getting on at a wonderful rate. He'll soon be trying a "figure eight"!

May says it makes her feel much bolder.

If she rests a hand on someone's shoulder.

The others quickly follow after. With slips and falls and peals of laughter.

Click! Click! Go the skates, in the clear, crisp air.

What fun they are having, skating there!

For the Grant Cup

Ev Fisher stood without coat or cap at the foot of a long, steep hill, holding in one hand a checkered flag. The flag, a piece of cheesecloth a foot or so square, had been painstakingly painted in alternating black and white squares. It was evident that great care had been taken; but the porousness of the cloth had totally changed its aspect, so that it resembled nothing more than dirty smudges of color. But, to the boy who carried it, the flag seemed all that could be desired. His gaze rested on the top of the hill. There, a half dozen squat-looking things stretched at intervals across the paved boulevard, down onto sharply in silhouette against the sinking sun. Ev raised his disengaged right hand to his mouth and took a deep breath and shouted in the high pitched treble of the small boy: "Are ya ready?"

Presently, from the top of the hill, came a faint answer, "Ready!"

Up came the checkered flag, high above Ev Fisher's head; then, quickly, he brought it down with a sweeping motion before him.

Far up the hill six black shapes began to move, slowly, very slowly at first, but gradually gaining speed. Faster and faster they came. The one on the outside detached itself from the rest and sped forward. The steepest descent of the hill had been reached, and now the coasters commenced to string out. The one on the outside had now swung to the center of the road, very much in the lead. In pattern the coasters were built as like the big racing cars as boyhood skill could make them. There was the long hood, with imitation exhaust pipes—the salvage of some forgotten roof drain—the steering wheel, the gas tank behind, even to the radiator cap, a half spool, all were there, painted in brilliant hues, clearly distinguishable as they approached nearer to the waiting boy at the bottom. The coasters, guided by youthful pilots who bent over the steering wheels, just as their older brothers were wont to do, were strung out one behind another. As the brilliant red machine in the lead passed Ev, he brought down his flag once more with a sweeping motion, signifying that Dick had won. In quick succession the others passed, stopping a few yards on. Only the last did not go by; he stopped his black and white car by a savage jerk at the brake. As the pilot got out, he administered a severe kick to his coaster and gloomily looked at Ev.

Only a Pile of Old Junk

"Isn't the old coaster's fault, Fran. What ya booting it for?" asked Ev.

"The old bus hasn't won anything. But if you owned it, you'd smash it to bits with an ax."

"Well, anyway, it isn't its fault, is it? You built it, didn't ya?" Having delivered this final statement, Master Fisher hastened to follow the rest, who were already heading for home, pushing their machines before them.

"Yer just a pile of junk," grumbled Fran to himself, as he commenced to push his coaster in pursuit of the others. "I'd like to win a race just to see how it feels. Haven't won anything for a coon's age." And, truly, he had good reason to be disappointed.

for it was the fifth race that afternoon in which he had finished last.

It was almost dark when Fran reached home. In through the alley gate he came pushing the machine; and, once in, he gave the coaster a strong shove that deposited it in the middle of the back yard. An hour later Fran called at his chum Don's house and was informed that he was over at Dick Simpson's. Thither he went as fast as he could. He found both boys in the back yard. At his appearance Dick saluted him excitedly.

"Hey, Fran. What d'ya think? You know Mr. Grant, who lives next to Don's home—Here Dick stopped for breath. Fran nodded. "Well,"

continued Dick, "he says he'll give us a cup to go to the winner if we can get twenty-five races on Saturday. A real cup, too! What d'ya think of that?"

Something seemed to be wrong; Fran did not respond as the others had imagined he would.

"What's the matter? Don't you believe it?"

"Aw, I'm not going in any race. My old wreck isn't any good."

"Look-a-here, Fran," Don broke in, "it's pretty hard work to get machines together and you gotta come to make enough."

"I wouldn't have a chance," grumbled Fran.

"You have, too," chimed in Dick; "fix up your old bus and come on."

"All right; I suppose I'll have to," reluctantly agreed Fran; "but I'm tired of always being last." Whereupon the three boon companions entered the house and gave themselves up to other pursuits.

The next afternoon Fran rushed home from school, declining to enter an after school ball game. He had an idea and he hastened to put it into effect, for the next day was the day of the race. Up the alley he dashed and through his gate, slamming it behind him. He hurried into the back shed, depositing his books on a bench. Presently he emerged with a saw, a hammer and some nails. He placed these by his coaster and returned to come out once more with a small wooden box. Then he tipped his coaster upside down and began to nail the box securely within the hood, supporting it with cross boards.

"Fran—e—! Hey, Fran—e—!" came in a drawl from the alley.

Too Busy to be Disturbed

Fran hurriedly turned his coaster over, pushing the tools under it. "I'll be out in a minute," he shouted in reply.

Ev greeted him at the gate. "Coming over to coast? We're going to tune up for tomorrow. Come on an' bring yer bus. I just got mine fixed up."

"Can't, Ev," returned Fran, drawing to the gate; "I'm overhauling mine. See you later."

Mr. Grant, the donor of the cup, was fond of boys; what is most strange, he understood them and for this reason he was never molested. Not a single prank was he forced to endure; not for all the world would a boy of the neighborhood stick a pin in his doorbell. From time to time Mr. Grant put up some such thing as he was doing now, a cup, a real cup, not as a bribe, but because he enjoyed the pleasure it gave. The boys had already called this the Grant Cup Race, and Mr. Grant had even offered to act as official starter.

The great race was scheduled to come off at 10 o'clock. There were to be five trial heats, with four coasters in each heat, and the five winners were to race for the cup. The course was over the long coasting hill, but at the foot the racers must take the corner and go down the road, up another short hill and down the other side. The turn at the bottom was a right angle, but the roadway was wide. On each boy's machine was painted a large number. Mr. Grant gave every boy a slip of paper and asked each to write the number of his car on it. When he received the slips, he placed them in his hat and shook them up. Then he drew out four numbers.

These were the machines that were to go in the first heat. After this he drew four more slips and so on until none remained. Fran's car was elected to go in the last heat.

The boys pushed their machines to the top of the hill and those in the first heat prepared themselves. Mr. Grant drew a chalk line across the street and the four coasters barely touched it with their front wheels. Dick was slated to win the first heat and win it he did easily. Don took the second, Ev the third, Mat Simpson the fourth and then came the fifth heat.

"All right, line up, fellows!" ordered Mr. Grant.

Fran had been placed in a heat, with three boys from an adjoining neigh-

borhood who had been brought in to swell the entry list. No one knew the speed of their coasters, but all were sure that Fran would not win, as evidenced by their catcalls.

"That old tin box of yours hasn't a show!"

"Better hitch a tortoise to yer bus!" "Where did ya ever get it?" and so on, but Fran said nothing, trying to look as unconcerned as possible.

"Ready, boys?" came Mr. Grant's crisp query. They nodded. "Go!" Slowly the four moved, gathered speed and were off. At first the four coasters stuck together. Then they began to separate, as they reached the sharp descent in the hill. Much to the surprise of those watching, Fran

did not drift back to last place; in fact, he was racing only a fraction behind the leader. Then, slowly, Fran began to pass him. The watchers gazed in astonishment. Fran knew that he was giving them a surprise; but he wanted to give them the big jolt in the finals, so he gradually put on his brake and finished a bare length ahead of his nearest competitor.

But this was the fifth heat. He slowly climbed the hill and took his place in the final race amid great joshing.

"Who'd a thunk it! Look at the ole bus! Pretty lucky, I'll say."

Ev Fisher laughed. "No chance this time, Fran. Better start now if you want to be in at the finish," bantered Dick.

"Ready, boys?" broke in Mr. Grant. A chorus of "Yes, Sir," answered him. "Go!"

The Last Race Won by Fran

They were off. Fran had a poor start and was last at the steep descent of the hill. That once reached, however, he began to pick up. He passed Don, then Ev and Mat together; only Dick was before him, two lengths ahead. Fran's coaster was going like a black bullet. Dick swung wide to take the turn, while Fran cut in, scraping the curb on the inside. He skidded almost across the road, teetered on two wheels for a moment, then the coaster righted itself and dashed on. There was a gasp from the spectators. Mr. Grant cheered.

Fran swept over the hill and down the other side. Dick was but a second behind. Down came the checkered flag. Fran had won! His outside rear wheel was about to collapse. Some one pointed to it; but what did Fran care for his machine? He had won and the coveted cup was his.

Some few hours later, Fran was seated in his back yard. A little way off was the battered coaster. Ev Fisher came quietly in and sat down beside him. He looked at Fran curiously.

"Say, Fran, what'd you do to the ole bus?" grinned. "Just overhauled it; that's all!"

Ev edged nearer. "Go on and tell me; I won't give it away."

Fran shook his head. "Go on," urged Ev.

Finally, under solemn promise not to tell anyone, Fran turned the coaster over and pointed out the box in the hood.

Still Ev wondered.

"The ole bus just wasn't heavy enough," explained Fran; "so I put bricks in that box and filled my pig tank on behind with sand."

Ev's mouth slowly opened; then a broad grin spread over his face.

The Ducks in Muddy River

The ducks in Muddy River Are gleaming in the sun. Their green-gold heads aglitter. Their glossy bodies dun.

They feed upon the sedges, And then in line sedate They make their watery journeys, Like caravans of state.

Near shore, they preen their feathers, With orange bills and black, Soaking for more than a day. With many a bob and quack.

Sometimes into the heavens They rise in sudden flight, Fare further up the river And in a flock alight.

Ice Sleds

Imagine coasting on sleds made of ice! In the cold North, when an Eskimo finds himself without a sled and wants one in a hurry, all he has to do is to cut one out of ice!

He hollows it out like a bowl and rounds the bottom smoothly. Then he thaws a groove around the upper edge in which he fastens a thong by which he holds the dog team. A warm fur skin is thrown on the seat and off he goes over the shining snow!

Songs of the Wind

I love the song that the wind sings, In spring, when leaves are new, Through boughs aloft comes a rustling soft,

As the breeze goes sifting through, As light as a breath or a sigh, As low as a lullaby.

I love the song that the wind sings As the white ship leaps along; On canvas drums it whistles and hums, As it sings its ocean song, A song in the major key, Happy and wild and free.

Outdoor Life in February

In England, February often brings some of the severest weather of the whole winter season. In these cold and rainy days few people go far into the fields and woods, unless they are really compelled to do so. But this month usually brings us, also, at least a few warm and sunny days, when the whole of the countryside is delightful; and any common hedgerow will then provide you with all kinds of interesting things to observe as you walk along. The flowers and the trees, as well as the birds and the insects, seem to be welcoming the longer days; and if you will watch them carefully, you will see how each one is busily preparing for the coming of spring.

The buds on the tall elm trees, for instance, have been growing larger and larger for many weeks now; and, long before February has gone, some of them will have burst their coverings. You should watch these swelling buds on the lower branches of the elm trees just now, for they contain what most people pass by unnoticed—the true flowers of the elm. They are not gaudily colored, like those of the horse-chestnut, but yet are quite beautiful if you peer deeply into them through a pocket lens. The leaves of the elm trees still lie hiding in their horny coverings; long before they peep out at the morning sun the flowers will all have withered and gone.

The appearance of the elm tree is sometimes deceptive, for it is often quite clothed in green several weeks before the leaf-buds have opened; but, if you will look closely, you will find that the green coloring is due to an enormous number of winged fruits, like tiny leaves, but round instead of oval. These change to a light brown color as they ripen, and are scattered far and wide in the wind.

Other Early Flowering Trees

The elm, however, is not the only tree which you may find thus early in flower, for the hazel has been dangling its catkin flowers in the breeze for several weeks, and the alder trees along the water edge will hang out their catkins, too, long before the end of the month. These alder catkins are very like those of the hazel, but you may know the alder at once by the large number of tiny cones, which turn black as they ripen, and often remain on the tree all through the winter.

Yew trees, also, are usually in flower in February, but their blossoms are so small that few people notice them. If you examine them closely you will find that they consist almost entirely of little pollen clusters; and so abundant is the yellow dust which they shed that, if you shake the branches on a still, warm day, it will rise from the tree like clouds of smoke, and go, you know not where.

You will, no doubt, notice that some of the yew trees appear to produce no flowers at all; but this is not really so, and, if you will carefully examine those trees which seem to be bare of blossoms, you will generally be able to find flowers there of a different kind altogether. For the yew tree has a stamens and pistils all in one flower, as most of the English plants do; it hangs out its stamens flowers on one tree, and its pistil flowers on another. In the autumn the pistil tree bears the bright red fruits, which you probably know quite well, but the stamens trees produce no fruit of any kind. It is interesting to watch how the little green pistil flowers turn gradually, during the spring and summer, into the large, handsome fruits of the autumn.

Many of the hedgerow and woodland plants, as well as the larger trees, may also be found blossoming in February; and you are almost certain to find the dog's mercury, the coltsfoot, the red cross, the buttercup, and the bell deadnettle. The bright littlecelandine, the poet Wordsworth's favorite flower, should be looked for toward

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Trailing Arbutus, the Real Mayflower

Perhaps one of the charms about arbutus is the very fact of its uncertainty. One year a certain location will afford quantities of the lovely, fragrant blossoms, the next year there may be scarcely a handful.

One well-known botanist claims that the natural haunt of arbutus is "in sandy soil, in shade of pines." Yet in swamps may frequently be found patches thick with the tiny flowers. Dryness, dampness, sunshine, shadow, seemingly have no definite effect upon the plants, though in sunny localities the blossoms are usually pinker.

Arbutus is one of the oldest known American flowers, the women of Plymouth colony having picked the flowers when the snow commenced to melt, the first spring after the Mayflower landed. There in the sun-warmed spaces around the cabins, trailing arbutus appeared, many of the blossoms having come out before the snow actually melted away.

The clearing at Plymouth, where were built the two rows of log cabins, boasted a spring, and this may have helped the arbutus to flourish. Sometimes, though, one may find lovely blossoms in very poor soil, apparently thriving amidst a tangle of reindeer moss.

Seekers of arbutus must not become discouraged if the first prospecting trip does not yield a rich harvest. Sometimes in the very last sought "patch" the blossoms will be found in profusion. And when they are found, what a fragrant joy they are. Really, picking arbutus cannot be compared with just buying a bunch at the corner florist's.

An Eskimo Baby

Away up in the Far North, near the North Pole, in the coldest part of the world, lives the cunningest, jolliest baby you ever saw! He rolls and tumbles about all day long, frolicking and laughing. He has long, straight black hair which hangs down over his forehead, and his little black eyes shine with mischief.

What do you think this baby's bed is made of? A block of ice! And what do you think the house in which he lives is made of? Blocks of ice frozen tightly together! How would you like to live in a house like that through the winter? And winter in the arctic regions is somewhat colder than ours.

The sun in that part of the world can never get very high above the horizon, though for a part of the year it shines steadily all day and nearly all night. During the rest of the year it hardly shines at all. It is cooler than we can even imagine, and there is no real summer like ours.

Little Jan, the Eskimo baby, wears very few clothes when he is indoors, although it is nearly as cold in the house as it is outdoors here in winter weather. Lamps are kept burning, but it must not get too hot in the house, for it might melt and fall to pieces! The walls sometimes drip down in icy drops when the house is too warm. Then little Jan's mother takes a piece of ice from the floor and puts it over the soft place in the ceiling.

The House Jan Lives In

The house is round, and just big enough to get about in, for the bed takes up the greater part of the space inside. It is covered over with soft snow. A big block of snow stands in the doorway to keep out the wind, the cold, and the Eskimo dogs who love to poke their noses in and beg for food. Three or four roly-poly puppies frolic with him on the soft skins that are thrown on the floor. He harnesses them to play teams and drives them about just as his father drives the dogs with the dog-sledge. Sometimes baby Jan will drive a team too.

When his mother goes out she wears a costume of thick, warm reindeer skins. At the back of her neck she has a hood, made of three or four thicknesses of fur. Into this she tucks Baby Jan, and covers him all up but his bright eyes. He is warm and cozy in this nest, and laughs and gurgles in delight at the white world outside, miles and miles of snow and ice with the sun shining down dazzlingly upon it.

By and by little Jan will have a suit of his own to wear. It will be of soft reindeer skin, the fur side worn next to his skin. Outside of this he will wear another thickness of fur with the long hairs outside. He will look like a cunning little wild animal running about. Wouldn't you like to see little Jan in his home up there in the North?

Outside the hut his big brothers and sisters are having a fine time playing. They have sleds all made of ice which go like the wind down the slopes of the snowbanks, and what good times they have! They harness up the dogs to the sledges, too, and go whirling away over the snow, and they play games, rolling over and over, and leaping and dancing, like chubby little bear cubs in their fur suits.

Under the Snow

Under the snow in my garden all bare, The little brown bulbs that I planted with care

Awaken from sleep, and for spring-time prepare— Under the snow.

Crocus leaves, like green swords, are piercing a way For the gay crocus ladies to follow one day.

Pale shoots of my snowdrops are busy as they— Under the snow.

Rud's of fair primroses dare to unfold, Acacias put on their dresses of gold, Not one little blossom is fearing the cold— Under the snow.

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CUNHA LEAL'S FIGHT TO SAVE PORTUGAL

Premier Had Been in Power Only Few Days When He Had to Cope With New Revolutionary Movement That Developed

LISBON (Special).—Fortified by the new and very special kind of confidence reposed in him by the President of the Republic, and the political parties, the young Premier, Mr. Cunha Leal, has set forth to grapple with the difficulties in his way and to do his best toward saving Portugal. The same thing has been said before, but certainly never on any previous occasion has there been such a general and real apprehension that the country, or the republic, has come to its ultimate crisis and that the most fateful days are ahead. It is this sincere apprehension that has caused the Democrats and others to exhibit more reality in their support of the government than before.

There are rumors—which seem to be more than mere rumors—that in a month from now, or less, a great revolutionary movement is to break out, and that international forces are at its back. In the history of the Republic, no kind of political form and maneuver has been tried, and the result has been more and more chaos. The feeling now abounds that if the Cunha Leal effort fails there is nothing more to be done, and Portugal must accept the inevitable in some drastic form of upheaval, the alternatives of a monarchy or foreign intervention running through the public mind.

Plan to Attack Banks. Meanwhile Mr. Cunha Leal has not had long to wait after the confirmation of his Premiership for a first severe trial of his strength. He is, daring much, as any man in his desperate position must now dare, and he is in special difficulties owing to the active and dangerous jealousy that has been given exercise between the army and the Republic Guard, and he has only been a day or two engaged on his new and hazardous mission when he had to cope with a new revolutionary movement. It became known that arrangements had been made by the revolutionaries, who were of the syndicalist order, for their effort to be made at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Among the other plans that became known was one of making an attack upon the banking establishments. Bombs were to be freely employed, and there had only been too much evidence lately that the revolutionary elements were most actively engaged in the preparation of these explosives. Mr. Cunha Leal acted decisively. First he made an appeal to the troops who had recently made their "iron ring" round Lisbon, these being the soldiers of the regular army. Then he set the police to make arrests wholesale, and took the risky course of calling for the disarmament of some 20 of the police agents themselves, suspecting their loyalty. More arrests were made on the charge of plotting against the Premier's life, and an order was issued that all private persons in the possession of firearms must give them up forthwith, that a house-to-house search was about to be made and that severe consequences would befall any person found in possession of weapons after this action. These and other measures gave the revolutionaries full warning that the government was hot upon their track, and the attempt they had meditated was abandoned, or it might be said, postponed. The Cabinet sat until 5 o'clock in the morning, and then the Premier ordered a manifesto to be issued stating that public tranquillity was assured.

Weakness Veiled. That, however, a violent effort toward revolution is ahead can hardly be doubted; the question is whether Cunha Leal with all his resources and his intrepidity will be equal to scotching or stemming it. He has confidence. But the army and the Republic Guard, and the trouble existing between them, are a serious difficulty. The Premier's friends have the most serious doubts as to whether he did wisely in arresting and putting in prison General Gomez da Costa of the army for having expressed himself freely in an interview in the newspapers. The interview itself hardly seems to have been a sufficiently good reason for the extreme measures that have been taken against the General, who receives the visits of his numerous friends in the prison at Cascais. It is said that a sharp lesson having been given to him, if he needed it, of the determination of the Premier, the necessities of the situation have been met and he might be released without serving the full sentence that was imposed upon him. Meantime the Ministers of War issued a notice calling the attention of officers of all classes to the fact that it is their strict duty not to make any comments on political affairs.

A vehement discussion continues as to what really happened when the army recently made its "iron ring" round Lisbon and was eventually per-

sued in part to go away again. A leading newspaper, O Seculo, says that the troops composing the "iron ring" initiated the withdrawal. After various conferences upon the questions in dispute between the chief officers and the War Minister, an agreement was reached which consisted of the immediate putting on leave of forces of the Republican Guard to the number of 3,000, the nomination of a commission to set about the reorganization of that force, and the return to barracks of the Lisbon troops, those from the provinces to stay where they were until the danger of a public disturbance had disappeared. Following upon this agreement the Lisbon soldiers were being withdrawn, and these from the provinces had received orders to concentrate in the entrenched camp. O Seculo comments on this that this sort of thing cannot go on, and that the country must be governed plainly and properly so that urgent problems on which the national life of Portugal depends may be solved.

AIR DEVELOPMENT IS AN AID TO PEACE

By Putting First Brunt of Combat on Distant Civilians Chances of Fighting Have Diminished

LONDON (Special).—Mr. Prevost Battersby returns to his advocacy of the suppression of flying on the ground that the air arm may prove a temptation to a brigand power to make an unannounced attack on civil populations and bring about, through terror, a decision. He writes of the horrors of bombing from the air. As well might one urge the abolition of shipping because a fleet can, from the sea, wreak destruction upon coast, and even inland towns.

But Mr. Battersby's pleading must fail because the very opposite of what he dreads will be the result of the development of aerial navigation. That development is synchronizing with the establishment of democratic government in countries formerly in the hands of individuals or of military despots, and with wide franchise extensions; and the mere fact that the first brunt of war will be felt by civilians will make them pause and think well before sanctioning it. In how many cases have wars been provoked by the clamor of civilians who have, thoughtlessly enough, failed to realize its horrors, but who have hoped for a reflected splendor from the heroism of those they sent out to fight.

The chief influence in favor of peace must obviously be a change in thought, and the hope of today lies in the fact that there is at least a universal movement in that direction. Far more will come from it than from any first tentative disarmament measures agreed upon at an international conference; for the desire remains, and will not be satisfied until full success is assured. This is the matter upon which all must concentrate, refusing to be diverted by details and side issues.

Mr. H. G. Wells, with some reason, said that the mere limitation of armaments can secure little more than a strategic peace, and that by cutting out expensive items, it may even cheapen and facilitate war. Cynics, but only too well founded if we ignore the supreme factor of the thought and purpose of the people. In the ultimate it is they who must decide whether there shall be war. If there be a brigand power whose civil population would be a universal aerial attack it constitutes a menace, but aircraft, as a means of improved intercourse between nations, will be an instrument for the discouragement of such evil growths.

Returning to the cynical and purely materialistic view, which is certainly Mr. Battersby's, the course he advocates would positively make war less unpleasant and less costly, and would facilitate the waging of war by sailors and soldiers cheered on by secure civilians at home! But can it not be said that the days of that kind of war are passed forever?

COST TO BRITAIN OF SHORTER WORKDAY

GLASGOW (Special).—F. A. Macquisten, member for Springburn, one of the Glasgow parliamentary divisions, recently addressed about 1000 of the unemployed in his constituency. Mankind, he said, would never be able entirely to dispose of the problem of unemployment. To mitigate the evil he thought something on the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Act should be adopted, whereby unemployment would become part of the costs of the industry. Industry would be stimulated and would spread its operations evenly over the years, instead of having periods of great production and periods of under-production.

The shorter working-day costs money, and he had been told by a large employer of labor in Glasgow that the cost of the reduction of hours after the armistice had added something like between £175,000,000 to £200,000,000 to the cost of the articles produced in this country.

WHY THE INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRALIA ARE WEAKENING

State Treasurer Asserts That People Prefer Investment in War Loans—Element of Risk Considered Too Great in Other Directions—Courts Blamed for Conditions

ADELAIDE, South Australia (Special).—Speaking on the budget, the State Treasurer (Hon. G. Ritchie) recently said a few industrial irresponsibles appeared to have secured control of the industrial movement in Australia and to be out to upset all that stood for law and order and good government.

"A responsible government," he said, "to administer the affairs of this country, or Bolshevism and I. W. W.—which means mob rule? These are endeavoring to stop our industrial machine and paralyze all business. I say my rule is better than no rule, that despotism is better than no rule, and that autocratic rule is better than mob rule. Having laid down that alternative basis for the building of industrial prosperity, the Treasurer proceeded to say that Australia was not prepared to throw over what it had to meet the selfish ends of this dangerous few, who were out for a change at whatever cost. Australians must retain what they have, the most democratic Constitution in the world.

An Enormously Rich People

The Treasurer then made a striking reference to the subscriptions to Australian loans. He said the response had been a great surprise to the most optimistic. Had they been told seven years ago that £250,000,000 could be raised in Australia they would have said it was impossible, but it had shown what an enormously rich people they were. It was to be regretted, however, that there was a strong inclination to invest in war loans instead of in the industries. The reason was not far to seek. The element of risk was too great. Investors preferred a safe six per cent from Government loans rather than take a risk in industries which were badly needed. The result was that instead of new industries being established in the State, as should have been the case after the war period, those they had were in a more or less precarious state on account of the uncertainty of the industrial conditions, aided by the unwise and impracticable decisions in the federal and state arbitration courts.

IRISH DRINK BILL CALLED APPALLING

Secretary for Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance Gives Figures

DUBLIN (Special).—The figures for the Irish Drink Bill for 1920, amounting £43,084,092, may be truly described as appalling. Mr. Wigham, secretary for the Irish Association for the prevention of Intemperance, reports. The increase over 1919, amounts to £12,674,184, the highest record ever reached in Ireland. This means an expenditure of, roughly, £10 per head of the population and as it has been estimated that not more than half the people ever touch intoxicants, then the drinkers must consume on an average, £20 per head per annum. Since there is a decrease in the consumption of wine, spirits and cider, as compared with 1919, the enormous total increase is to be classed as beer. This bill does not include potholes and distilleries spirit which are imbedded in considerable quantities.

Some of the increase is attributed to the destructive fires in Belfast and other places, and some to the large number of troops and crown forces in the country. During the year, 947 illicit stills were discovered by the constabulary and the republican police.

During the year 1919 there were 3,419,599 bulk barrels of beer manufactured in Ireland. Out of that number 1,860,747 barrels were exported, or 54 per cent of the manufacture, as against 20 per cent, which was the estimate of a few years ago. As to the drink profits, experts have estimated that the revenue has never been sufficient to pay the costs of dealing with the result of the traffic. "Ireland sober is Ireland free," stated the great Irishman, A. M. Sullivan, so Ireland cannot be free, says Mr. Wigham, even though she makes her own laws while she harbors the drink traffic.

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The Treasurer impressed upon Parliament, and the community, that those were problems that must be dealt with if they were to take advantage of the immense possibilities that had given them in that new land. The great majority of the people of Australia had implicit confidence in it. What was wanted was increased production and greater feeling of reciprocity and trust between employer and employee.

Appeal to Employer

"I ask the employer," continued the Treasurer in an eloquent appeal which stirred the House, "Where are you in this matter? I hope he will take a broader view of life and not view his workmen as a cog in the industrial wheel, or a piston, valve, crosshead or cotterpin, but remember him after he has left the shop, the office or the factory. He must remember that he has in a large measure that man's destiny in his hands. I ask of the employer, 'Where are you in this business? Are you out to do just what you are compelled to do, or a fair thing? Are you going slow, doing in eight hours what you used to do in six? You have achieved much by organization. Do not abuse that you have gained. So long as you are out to adjust wrongs with the object of obtaining rights, go ahead. Do not be led to believe a principle is right if you would not allow your employer to do the same. If so, it will have to be paid for by the general deterioration of character. Bid for moral efficiency, cooperative harmony and let each work for the mutual benefit of all.'

"We have been battling against great odds, but no country in the world is in a better position to recover from the effects of the war than Australia. We have a great heritage handed down, and it is for us to hand it on to those who follow better than we received it. Our men purchased for us at a great sacrifice the peace we in Australia are enjoying today, and it is only as we receive the peace, that we can be trusted with victory."

PLAN TO DEVELOP IRISH WATER POWER

DUBLIN (Special).—A lecture on the subject of Ireland's water-power resources was recently given under the aegis of the Royal Dublin Society, by the eminent engineer, Sir John Purser Griffith. Sir John was chairman of a subcommittee appointed by the Board of Trade in 1918 to investigate the subject.

The lecturer gave a fascinating picture of the scheme proposed for the development of the water power of the country. A beautiful lake in the basin of the upper Liffey and King's River would, when connected with Dublin by electric tram, furnish a delightful resort for the citizens. The Shannon was the largest river in Ireland. Its catchment basin above Killaloe is over 4000 square miles, or about one-eighth of the total area of Ireland. In 1915, Theodore Stevens investigated the Shannon and proposed that four hydroelectric power stations should be erected between Killaloe and Limerick at a total cost (estimated at the prices of 1919), of £2,334,000 or at the rate of £43 per installed electric horsepower. Similar schemes for the Erne and Bann had also been suggested, the latter river having the advantage of Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the British Isles.

As an economical proposal, Sir John thought the power scheme for the Liffey could not be challenged. It was also the most attractive he had met with. One of Ireland's greatest assets being her water resources, Sir John begged for cooperation in their development.



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INDUSTRIAL PEACE BY COURTS SOUGHT

British Coalition Labor Group Urges Compulsory Arbitration With All Lockouts and Strikes—Government Action Sought

LONDON (Special).—Interest greater than usual attaches to the recent proposals, framed by a group of trade unionist members of the Coalition Labor group and presented to the Prime Minister, regarding the introduction of legislation in the coming session of Parliament, for the establishment of peace in industry. In effect the manifesto requests that, instead of waiting for a deadlock between employers and employed, matters should be referred to arbitration, which both sides should be compelled to use, should be established. Strikes and lockouts, as the manifesto declares, may be almost as disastrous as civil war, and in any case inflict an enormous amount of hardship on people who have nothing whatever to do with bringing them about. These people are within their rights, it is said, in asking the government to protect them from the effects of other people's quarrels.

The method proposed is that of setting up specially appointed industrial courts, which would function in a similar manner to the country courts and high courts of justice, and to the decisions of which the disputants on either side, of course, would be bound under penalties. Evidence and arguments advanced on both sides would be tested under oath. With both strikes and lockouts rendered illegal by legislation compelling industrial arbitration, doubtless many of the difficulties experienced with the awards under arbitration councils would disappear, but the question at once arises: what proportion of employers and employees would consent to abandon the established methods of settlement by economic pressure?

In the statement that 90 per cent of the workers would favor the introduction of legal machinery for the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes, the signatories to this manifesto lay themselves open to the charge of unwarranted optimism, though it should be remembered that, in this estimate, workers both organized and unorganized are included. As the manifesto points out, the lessons of recent disputes and the failure, temporarily at least, of part of the trade union machinery under test, have not been lost upon the workers.

It is probable that the sponsors of these proposals are counting on the effect of these lessons to bring them additional support. There is also a factor in their favor in the widespread unemployment and the growing belief that much of the trouble is due to a lack of confidence in the stability of present wage rates. Even in these circumstances, however, it may be doubted whether the more strongly organized unions could find a majority in favor of relinquishing the strike weapon.

Of the possibilities in favor of their proposals on the employers' side, the manifesto makes no attempt at a definite estimate, but it advances as a reason for encouragement and hope, the atmosphere of conciliation created by the Washington Conference and the approaching settlement of the age-long Irish dispute. It further points out that there can be no final solution of the unemployment problem except as a result of the revival of trade, which in turn is dependent on the establishment of a feeling of security both for employers and workers.

Even if a majority of both employers and workers oppose these proposals, however, the question, as the manifesto implies, is one which concerns the whole of the people, and therefore cannot be settled by any one or two sections. The further argument is advanced that we cannot preach arbitration in the larger international disputes, and fail to practice it in lesser industrial matters.

The conclusion arrived at is that by compelling those who bring about industrial disputes to justify their

claims before a legal tribunal, industrial peace would result, and the ensuing trade impetus would absorb the present unemployment into useful employment. To this end the government is urged to introduce proposals of their own, or to give facilities under the Industrial Armistice Bill in the next parliamentary session.

The manifesto is signed by Mr. J. A. Seddon, as chairman, and 13 members of the group.

POLITICAL CHAOS IN THE UKRAINE

Many Conflicting Dispatches Emanate From Country, With Fighting Still Going On

WARSAW (Special).—News reaching the outside world regarding conditions in the Ukraine are generally most contradictory. According to the Soviet agencies, the forces of General Petlura are decimated and the new efforts of the Ukrainian hetman to expel the Bolsheviks from his country have been frustrated. On the other hand, it is gathered from Ukrainian sources that fighting is going on with some success on the side of the national Ukrainian troops and irregular bands.

Whilst war is being continued, the country itself presents the most miserable aspect, according to information supplied by a traveler who left Kharkov, the capital of Soviet Ukraine, on his escape to Poland. The Bolshevik régime in that state is far more rigorous in Kharkov than in Kiev, as an instance of which he quoted the following:

Permission is granted in Kharkov to men over 55 and women over 50 years to open small shops. In spite of the official announcement, those who are entitled to enjoy the privilege have to bribe the members of the Extraordinary Commission with a sum not less than 2,000,000 rubles in order to secure the right on the shop. It illustrates the general unsafety that, regardless of the official sanction, the shopkeeper may become deprived of his right and dispossessed by the Extraordinary Commission, which simply sells the right on the shop to another applicant.

Situation in Kiev

The régime in Kiev is more moderate, the opening of private undertakings being less hampered and even members of trade unions (watchmakers and carpenters) are allowed to work on their own. The bazaars in Kiev are crowded. The bourgeois and the "intelligencia" are selling their last belongings to speculators, peasants and Soviet officials. Prices are rather low, for the demand has lately become weaker.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that a buyer could not be found for an encyclopedic dictionary of 24 volumes, although only 2000 rubles was asked for it. Nobody cared to acquire it, whereas a year before the speculators were eager to buy books, particularly standard works. Clothes and furniture become cheaper, whereas foodstuffs continually rise in price. A pound of bread of poor quality costs 4200 rubles, a pound of lard 26,000 rubles, a pound of butter 28,000 rubles, a glass of milk 1200 rubles.

Lack of Water Supply

"The position is unbearable," exclaimed this traveler. "We starve and suffer greatly under the present conditions. There is no water supply either in Kharkov or in Kiev. We have to make sometimes long journeys in order to obtain some water. Railway communications are becoming worse from day to day. There is only one passenger train running weekly from Kiev to Kharkov. In a word things are desperate, and no change is to be noticed in spite of the bombastic announcements of the Soviet Government of the return to free trade and so on."

GREAT PROSPERITY OF DUBLIN DOCKS

Tonnage and Revenue Figures In Excess of Those in 1920, Which Was Record Year

DUBLIN (Special).—The Dublin Port and Docks Board, notwithstanding a complete cessation of work owing to a three months' coal strike, are able to report that both the tonnage and revenue are in excess of last year, a most creditable result considering that last year was looked upon as a record year. Many of the improvements at the port are going ahead, including the work at the Alexandra wharf, which, when complete, will be double its present length and capable of accommodating the largest ships. Another improvement will be the Spur wharf, which will greatly increase the facilities for shipbuilding and repairing.

The acquisition of a much-needed dredger was an excellent speculation. It cost the board £75,000, but the market price of it today is £195,000. A further and considerable development will have been effected when the large piece of ground at the end of the north wall extension has been reclaimed.

Between 300 and 400 are employed in the reclamation scheme, which will cover an area of 52 acres. Shipbuilding, oil and timber industries have already been established on the reclaimed parts, and the board hopes to be the means of providing the chief industrial and distributing center for Ireland and some of the southern ports of England.

The total registered tonnage entering the port of Dublin in 1921 was as follows: Overseas trade, 529,610 tons (an increase of 160,230 tons); cross channel and coasting trade, 1,495,223 tons (a decrease of 74,052 tons); the whole being an increase of 86,178 tons. The tonnage dues amounted to £39,796, an increase of £18,838, and the dues on goods totaled over £106,162, an increase of over £9646.

RUMANIA DENIES ANY UNION WITH HUNGARY

PRAGUE (Special).—In the course of his parliamentary exposé of Czechoslovakian foreign politics, Dr. Benes has, in most categorical language, put an end to the rumors about a supposed union of Hungary and Rumania under the Rumanian King Ferdinand. The Prime Minister made a review of these rumors, and concluded by declaring that the Czechoslovakian Foreign Office had directed itself to competent quarters in Bucharest, and was in a position to certify in the most absolute way that not a single word about these rumors was true.

The following official declaration was issued by the Rumanian Embassy: "A short time ago certain information emanating from Vienna was spread over the whole world, stating that his Majesty, Ferdinand, King of Rumania, was striving for the crown of Hungary. The Rumanian Government disavows this statement in the most energetic manner. The Rumanian Government has learned from another source that the same malicious conspiracy against Rumania is about to find a new candidate to the Hungarian throne, namely, Prince Nicola. The Rumanian Government absolutely denies this fresh rumor also."

Russia's Wealth Depleted
MOSCOW, Feb. 10.—Russia has only 13 per cent of the agricultural implements her farmers owned in pre-war times, according to a recent report of M. Kamenef, in charge of relief work. The towns and cities have only one-fifth of their pre-war wealth, while the wealth of the country is only one-half what it was before the war opened.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BIG INVESTIGATION
IS BEING PLANNED

National Collegiate Athletic Association President Announces His Association Is Considering Looking Into College Sports

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Special).—P. M. Pierce, president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, in a public statement announced that his organization is considering a nationwide investigation of college athletics. He says the N. C. A. A. has been urged to ask the Carnegie Foundation to make a thorough and impartial survey of college sports and report on the actual conditions so that the necessary corrective measures may be taken by the proper authorities.

Mr. Pierce submits the result of a questionnaire recently sent to eight district representatives of the collegiate body as follows:

Prof. Carpenter, first, or New England District: "Some professionalization in this district, especially baseball. Investigation by outside commission may be desirable. Have written all colleges for opinion."

Dr. Maylan, second, or Eastern District: "Situation in the Second District is bad. Investigation of college athletics by the Carnegie Foundation would be extremely beneficial."

Professor Nelson, third, or South-eastern District: "Conditions in Third District are good. Do not favor investigation by Carnegie Foundation."

Dr. Sanford, fourth, or Southern District: "Conditions in Fourth District better than those reported in some others. Favor investigation by executive committee and not by outside organization."

Dean Morehouse, sixth, or Middle West District: "Conditions in this district not alarming and growing better. Will give assistance to investigation of alleged professionalization."

Major Ashburn, seventh, or Southern District: "Condition in this district quite satisfactory. Think full investigation should be made. Will take up matter with college conferences of south and southwest."

Dean Manly, eighth, or Colorado District: "Know of no conditions which require investigation. Local organizations should apply remedy without assistance Carnegie Foundation."

Dean Beyer, vice-president and representative of Missouri Valley Conference: "The Missouri Valley is in entire sympathy with and honestly endeavoring to live up to the code of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Alumni and friends of our educational institutions and even some of the students and faculty members make the task difficult at times, owing to the overwhelming desire to win. Promoters of American Legion and Community athletics let the enthusiasm get away with their sober judgment at times and offer inducements which are difficult for some of our young men to refuse. Abuses at this time in the Missouri Valley are not great. Carnegie Foundation will be rendering a great service to the country by making a careful study of intercollegiate athletics."

PERE MARQUETTE SIX
MEETS ST. NICHOLAS

| UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING (Eastern Division) | | | | |
|---|-----|------|------|--|
| | Won | Lost | P.C. | |
| Westminster | 4 | 1 | 350 | |
| Pere Marquette | 3 | 2 | 300 | |
| Boston A. A. | 3 | 2 | 600 | |
| Quaker City | 1 | 3 | 350 | |
| St. Nicholas | 1 | 4 | 200 | |

Tonight's game between Pere Marquette of this city and the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York will break the tie existing between two local aggregations for second place in the eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey League. Pere Marquette and the Boston Athletic Association each has three victories and two defeats to its credit, so, if the former is successful it will find itself next to the leading Westminsters; while if St. Nicholas wins out, as is entirely probable, the Unicorn Club will automatically rise half a game above its closest rival.

Since starting the season with a 2-0 win over Westminster, the St. Nicholas six has not fared at all well, losing the remainder of its contests to date. The Westminster team, on the other hand, took a sudden and decided brace, and from that point on did not sustain a defeat. The fact that it was able to shut out the present league leaders, however, proves that St. Nicholas has inherent ability, and if sufficient of this is shown in tonight's conflict, the stock of the club which is looked upon as Westminster's nearest rival in this section is likely to take a sudden slump.

A battle for position will be waged three days hence when the B. A. A. takes on Pere Marquette.

WASHINGTON WINS
EXTRA-PERIOD GAME

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11 (Special).—Washington University lost its second extra-period basketball game of the season to Drake University today. At the finish of the regular time the two sides were even up, the tally being 27 to 27. The game was a nip-and-tuck affair from start to finish. The summary:

| WASHINGTON | | DRAKE | |
|---------------------|----|---------|----|
| Payson, Sparks, Jr. | 11 | Thurmer | 11 |
| Wilhelm, Moore, Jr. | 11 | Johnson | 11 |
| Smith, Jr. | 11 | Johnson | 11 |
| Boelter, Jr. | 11 | Johnson | 11 |
| Deane, Jr. | 11 | Johnson | 11 |

Score—Drake University 28, Washington 27. Goals from floor: Boelter 4, Payson 4, Sparks 1, Smith 1, Wilhelm for Drake; Boelter 3, Johnson 2, Thurmer for Washington. Referee, F. H. Young.

ATHLETIC CLUB
WINS AT FENCING

Three-Weapon Team Championship of United States Is Won Without Loss of Single Match

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special).—The three-weapon team championship of the Amateur Fencers League, one of the most interesting and curious events of the season, was won tonight by the New York Athletic Club, without losing a single match.

This event drew four teams, Fencers Club of New York, composed of Hon. Henry Breckenridge, fells, Paul Meylan, epee, and L. M. Schoonmaker, sabre; New York Athletic Club, Leo Nunes, fells, J. J. Aabye, epee, and Chauncey McPherson, sabre; Washington Square Fencers Club, Nicholas Murray, fells, C. V. Webb, epee, and Pieter Mijer, sabre; and French Y. M. C. A. Louis Bresson, fells, Herbert Twyford, epee, and John Allaire, sabre.

The most interesting feature of the event was the sabre work of Allaire, who is celebrating his forty-first year as a fencer. Making his first appearance in competition since 1918, he first defeated Mijer of the Washington Square team, and, in the final round, held McPherson, national sabre champion, to a score of 5-3.

In the first contest, the New York Athletic Club took the fells and sabre from the Fencers Club rather easily, but Aabye had considerable trouble in disposing of P. Meylan. The scores:

Fells—Nunes, New York, defeated Breckenridge, Fencers, 5-1; epee—Aabye, New York, defeated Meylan, Fencers, 5-0; sabre—McPherson, defeated Schoonmaker, 5-1.

In the second, the match between the Washington Square Fencers and the French Y. M. C. A. was closer. In the fells, after Murray, for Washington Square, had brought the score to 4 to 2, Bresson, who had been somewhat too aggressive, steadied, and took the match. The epee was also close, but the judge's decision gave the touch to Webb. Allaire succeeded in winning the round for his team by his sabre work. The scores:

Fells—Bresson, French, defeated Murray, Washington Square, 5-4; epee—Webb, Washington Square, defeated Twyford, French, 5-0; Allaire, French, defeated Mijer, Washington Square, 5-2.

In the final, Nunes had little trouble in disposing of Bresson, and Aabye showed much better epee work in his contest with Twyford, while the expert sabre work of Allaire was more than neutralized by the skill of the champion. The scores:

Fells—Nunes defeated Bresson, 5-1; epee—Aabye defeated Twyford, 5-0; and McPherson defeated Allaire, 5-3.

CORNELL SURPRISES
PENNSYLVANIA FIVE

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 11—Cornell University furnished one of the biggest surprises that has ever taken place in the Intercollegiate Basketball League here today, when the Red and White five defeated the University of Pennsylvania five, 24 to 15.

It was Cornell's first victory in four championship starts and Pennsylvania's first defeat in as many games. Brilliant guarding by T. H. Crabtree and C. F. Wedell was largely responsible for the victory, as they gave the Red and Blue forwards few chances to try for the basket. J. H. Luther was high scorer of the game, the Cornell forward making four baskets from the floor and six out of eight tries from the foul line. Capt. W. C. Crave was the star of the Penn team, with two floor goals and seven from the foul line. The summary:

| CORNELL | | PENNSYLVANIA | |
|---------------|----|--------------------------|----|
| Luther, Jr. | 11 | Miller, Dessen, Sullivan | 11 |
| Crabtree, Jr. | 11 | Capron, Barkalew, Jr. | 11 |
| Wedell, Jr. | 11 | Grave, Wedell, Jr. | 11 |
| Crabtree, Jr. | 11 | Huntzinger, Goldblatt | 11 |

Score—University of Pennsylvania 15, Cornell 24. Goals from floor—Luther 4, Crabtree 2, Rosenst 2 for Cornell; Grave 2, Barkalew, Capron for Penn; Grave 2 for Pennsylvania. Referee—A. H. Sharpe. Time—20 min. periods.

IOWA STATE FIVE
LOSES TO MISSOURI

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 11 (Special).—University of Missouri won her eleventh basketball victory tonight by defeating Iowa State College, 20 to 19. The score at the end of the half was 13 to 7.

It was an unsteady game, the result of two teams using the short pass system. Neither were able to employ the pass, and the game was a keep-away one most of the time. It was the slowest game of the season, and the lack of energy and accuracy of the players was plainly shown.

MISSOURI—C. Knight, Jr., Currie, Browning, Jr., Miller, Dessen, Sullivan, Capron, Barkalew, Jr., Grave, Wedell, Jr., Huntzinger, Goldblatt, Crabtree, Jr.

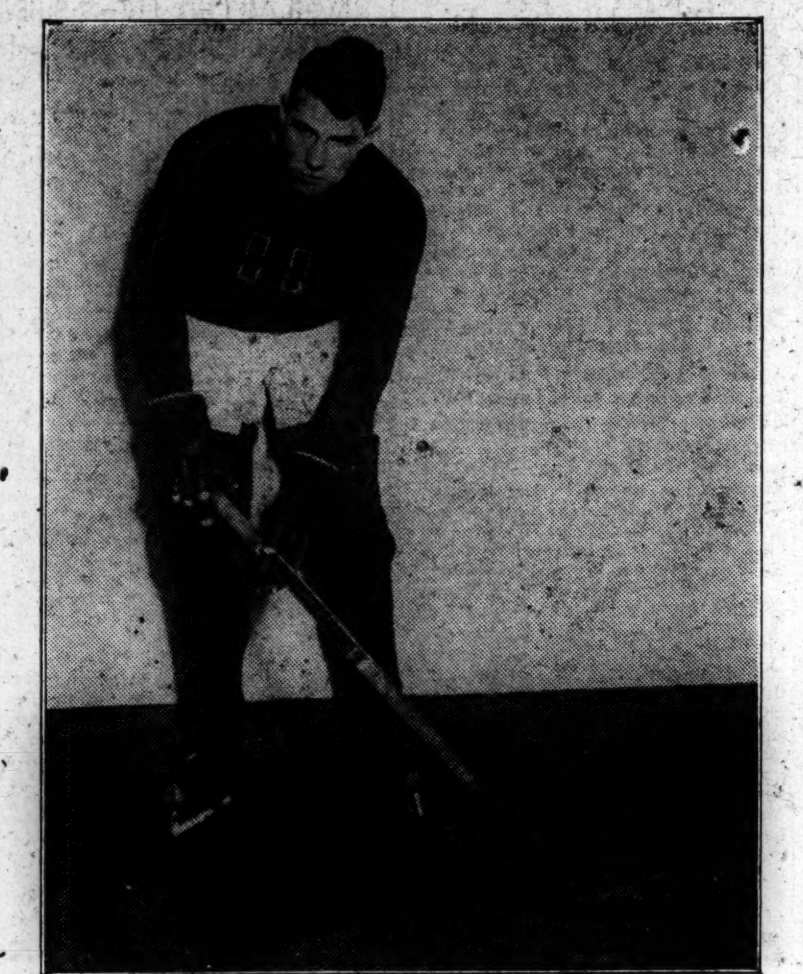
Score—University of Missouri 24, Iowa State College 19. Goals from floor—Knight 5, Hays 3, Bond 2, Browning 2, Bunker, for Missouri; Greene 4, Innes 2, Currie, for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Bond 3, for Missouri; Currie 2, Greene 2, for Iowa State. Referee—C. Quigley.

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EXTRA-PERIOD GAME

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Score—Drake University 28, Washington 27. Goals from floor: Boelter 4, Payson 4, Sparks 1, Smith 1, Wilhelm for Drake; Boelter 3, Johnson 2, Thurmer for Washington. Referee, F. H. Young.

HARVARD NOW PREPARING
FOR THE DARTMOUTH GAME

George Owen Jr. '23
Captain Harvard varsity hockey team of 1922

Crimson's All-Around Team Excellence and, Individual
Playing Proves Too Much for Yale Hockey Team in
the First Game of Their Championship Season

Fresh from their triumph over Yale University, the hockey players at Harvard University are now preparing for the game with Dartmouth College scheduled here for Wednesday evening. While the Green has not had as successful a season as many hoped, it has developed quite well of late, and it is believed that Coach W. H. Claffin Jr. will have to keep his men at top speed in order to insure another victory as decisive as that over the Elis Saturday night.

Playing true to general prediction, Harvard met Yale on the ice of the Boston Arena and won without great difficulty. The final score was 6 to 2, though before the third period got under way the Crimson was leading by only a single goal. Yale persistence, however, was not enough to cope with their opponents' superior teamwork and skating ability, not to mention the individual brilliance of Capt. George Owen Jr. '23, and Harvard's additional three goals in the final period more than turned the scales definitely in their favor.

The first period was almost over when Fergus Reid Jr. '24 put the Elis into a momentary lead with a long shot from the midst of a group of

defending players. It required only 17 seconds, however, for Harvard to even the count. Joseph Laroque Jr. '23 passed from behind the Blue net to C. W. Baker '22, who picked the puck out in a whirl of sticks and whipped it into the cage.

Harvard assumed the aggressive when the second period began and scored on a long lift by G. G. Walker '24. Then Reid made his second goal for the opposition, successfully converting a pass from Capt. G. A. Griscom '22. Before the period had ended, though, the Crimson was once more in the lead by a single-point margin.

Owen's work stood out particularly in the final 15-minute session, the Harvard captain making the last goal by skating from behind the Elis cage and driving the puck home unaided.

ENGLISH RUGBY TEAM
DEFEATS IRELAND, 12-3

DUBLIN, Feb. 11 (Special Cable).—England's representative Rugby football team, considerably altered from that which was soundly trounced by Wales recently, defeated Ireland here today 12 points to 3. The English forwards were too clever for Irish pack, and this superiority, added to a decided advantage at halfback, made the final result apparent early in the game.

Ireland was first to score, W. A. Cunningham slipping away from scrimmage and passing to T. G. Wallis so that the latter could touch down near the corner flag. The kick at goal failed. A similar maneuver by the English scrumhalf, C. A. Kershaw, who had a hand in three of the winners' tries, sent A. M. Smallwood across the Irish line. The next try was obtained by C. N. Lowe after a brilliant cut through by Kershaw. At half time England led 6 points to 3.

Barely 10 minutes of the second half had elapsed before England scored again. This time J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop broke away after a forward rush. Not long before the final whistle, Kershaw secured the ball and passed to E. R. Gardner for the latter to conclude the scoring. The summary:

| ENGLAND | | IRELAND | |
|--------------------|----|-----------|----|
| Conway, f. | 11 | Thompson | 11 |
| Cove-Smith, f. | 11 | Owens | 11 |
| Dunham, f. | 11 | McVicker | 11 |
| Gardner, f. | 11 | McClellan | 11 |
| Maxwell-Hyslop, f. | 11 | Halloran | 11 |

Score—England 12, Ireland 3. Crawford, for England; Wallis for Ireland. Referee—J. M. Tennant. Time—Two 40-minute periods.

McLean Best Skater at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11—Robert McLean of Chicago won the new indoor speed ice skating professional championship here tonight, with 210 points to his credit. 10 points over Norval Page of Minneapolis, runner-up in the two-day racing, with a score of 140 points to his credit. O'Siokeo of Cleveland and Everett McGowan of St. Paul divided third money, each scoring 120 points.

Stewart Wins Checker Match

GLASGOW, Feb. 11—(By The Associated Press).—Robert Stewart, Scotch checker champion, today won the international championship by defeating the American champion, Newell W. Banks of Detroit. Over a series of 40 games Stewart won two, Banks one, and 37 games were played to a draw. Stewart and Banks began their series of 40 games Jan. 24.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS
YALE FIVE EASILY

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (Special).—Columbia University had little trouble in disposing of Yale University at basketball tonight, showing considerable improvement over their play in the earlier part of the season.

Harold Springhorn, returning to the game after a rest, held his forward position with skill, and was largely instrumental in giving Columbia the victory, 40-17, both by his shooting of floor goals and his brilliant work in passing. M. J. Pulleya also showed well, especially in his foul-goal shooting, making 14 out of 19.

The Yale team, on the other hand, showed very poorly, depending mostly on long shots and follow-ups. Their passing game improved considerably as the game progressed. At the half the score was 20-6, but this was by no means the measure of difference, as many goal shots by Columbia were spoiled by foul tactics. The summary:

| COLUMBIA | | YALE | |
|-----------------------|----|---------|----|
| Mullen, Eder, Jr. | 11 | Munger | 11 |
| Springhorn, Eder, Jr. | 11 | Kernan | 11 |
| Wasson, C. J. | 11 | Cooper | 11 |
| Reilly, Jr. | 11 | Conklin | 11 |
| Pulleya, Jr. | 11 | Olney | 11 |

Score—Columbia University 40, Yale University 17. Goals from floor—Springhorn 10, Wasson 3, Eder, Jr. 2, Mullen 2, for Columbia; Kernan 2, Conklin 2, Cooper for Yale. Goals from foul—Pulleya 14 for Columbia; Cooper 3 for Yale. Referee—J. O'Shea. Umpire—George Parmelee. Time—Two 20 min. halves.

VICTORIA SHUT OUT
BY SEATTLE, 2 TO 0

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | Won | Tied | Lost | P.C. |
|-----------|-----|------|------|------|
| Seattle | 10 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| Vancouver | 10 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| Victoria | 9 | 1 | 10 | 474 |

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 10 (Special).

In the Pacific Coast Hockey Association tonight Seattle again shut out the local seette, the final score being 2 to 0 in favor of the Sound City players. The winners showed far better team work all round and were complete masters of the game throughout. The game opened at a tremendous pace. Both teams played for an early lead, and Foyston and Morrow were banging the puck into Powler in the home goal in the first few minutes, while at the other end Holmes was called upon to save from Halderon and Frederickson. Walker, Rowe and Rickey proved a very sound defense and it was not on any occasions that the local forwards got within close range of Holmes. After 10 minutes of first-class hockey, Rickey came out from the Seattle defense and combining beautifully with Foyston went right through the Victoria team, Foyston putting on the final goal touch which beat Powler.

The visitors' second and final goal was somewhat fortunate. Walker shooting the puck past Fowler from mix-up in front of the home net. The local players appeared to tire considerably after this, and Seattle had no difficulty in retaining its lead until the first bell went.

The second period was not so interesting and featured much heavy body checking, with the visitors entirely on the defensive. Frederick, Halderon and Meeking tried hard to penetrate the stone-wall defense of Seattle but without success. The local players were visibly tired, and the final 20 minutes saw the whole Seattle team on the defensive with a comfortable two-goal lead. The local players appeared to tire considerably after this, and Seattle had no difficulty in retaining its lead until the first bell went.

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SEATTLE VICTORIA

Riley, Briden, L. D. Holmes, Halderon, Foyston, Morrow, C. Frederickson, Walker, Morris, C. Meeking, Rickey, F. W. Loughlin, G. O'Neil, Rowe, L. D. Holmes, C. Loughlin, Holmes, G. O'Neil, G. Fowler.

Score—Seattle 2, Victoria 0. Goals—Foyston, Walker, for Seattle. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20 min. periods.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS
OHIO STATE FIVE

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 11 (Special).—The University of Michigan basketball team defeated Ohio State University here tonight, 33 to 17. The Wolverines led throughout the game. Their five-man defense held the Ohio State team to five field goals, the Buckeyes finding it almost impractical to get through to the basket. Superimposed on this defense was a three-man scoring machine, composed of C. E. Ely '23, H. G. Kipke '24, and W. G. Miller '23, who repeatedly made good on long shots and close attempts made possible by the superior teamwork of The Maize and Blue.

Capt. A. F. Greenspun '22 used some brilliant tactics in breaking up Wolverine plays, but the Scarlet and Gray offensive was so poor that R. L. Dudley '23 could not get in position to score up to his standard. F. D. Young '23 played the best game of his career at guard. The summary:

| MICHIGAN | | OHIO STATE | |
|-------------------|----|--------------|----|
| Birks, Kipke, Jr. | 11 | Young | 11 |
| Miller, Jr. | 11 | Pence, Davis | 11 |
| Ely, Jr. | 11 | Robinson | 11 |
| Cappon, Jr. | 11 | Greenspun | 11 |
| Rea, Jr. | 11 | Dudley | 11 |

Score—University of Michigan, 33; Ohio State University, 17. Goals from floor—Ely 8, Miller 4, Kipke 4, for Michigan; Greenspun 2, Dudley 2, Young 2, for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Miller 6 for Michigan; Greenspun 7 for Ohio State. Referee—J. J. Maloney. Umpire—H. R. Snyder.

Toronto Defeats Queens, 4 to 2

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 10 (Special).—University of Toronto strengthened the hold on the intercollegiate senior hockey championship here tonight when they won the third of the four scheduled games defeating Queens 4 goals to 2. The game was fast and exciting throughout, but the class of hockey, especially that furnished by the winners, was not up to the caliber of last season. The champions failed to show the smooth team work that characterized their work last year, and although three of the four goals were scored on combination play, their work was largely individual. The visiting defense, especially Ramsay and Langtry, was good and saved the game for the winners.

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WORLD'S CLASSIC
BOWLING RACE

Dominick de Vitto and Fred Thoma, Record Makers, Lead Way Into Seventh Round

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (Special).—Two record makers Dominick de Vitto and Fred Thoma, both of the local forces, set the pace here today in the race for the world classic bowling championship tournament at Coliseum Annex. They led the way into the seventh round; Thoma, edging, cut de Vitto by less than a point for the 35 games. Their points were 158, 16-50 for Thoma, and 157, 19-50 for de Vitto.

Interest in the Monday afternoon competition centers on what is done by those who have a chance to pull into the 35-game class alongside the two leaders. The most formidable of those scheduled are F. J. Kafora and F. S. Thoma of Chicago, and H. F. Thomas of Pittsburgh. Others who will climb into the seventh round during the afternoon are J. G. Reilly, H. S. Marino and William Rusch, all local experts with the mineralite and maple.

Two Chicagoans, Dafora and Sykes Thoma, topped the list of those with 30 games. Thoma's Pittsburgh was the only visitor of the first six in standing.

Nothing of new tourney records occupied the efforts of several frolicking leaders in the race yesterday and today. K. S. Marino of Chicago recorded a total of 256 pins for a game yesterday. His opponent in the match, Dr. A. F. Ehke of Milwaukee, agreed with a determined rally, but fell one pin short of Marino's mark. Dr. Ehke, however, set up a new match strike total of 27. Marino's strike total was 24. Marino's record of 256 pins for a game was equaled later in the evening by Fred Thoma of Chicago. Thoma set a new match total of 106 pins, passing the mark of 1072 made by Dr. Ehke against Marino.

Thoma's mark went tumbling today, however, when Dominick de Vitto of Chicago chronicled a total of 1095 pins in his match against W. M. Wernicke of Chicago. His average was 219 pins per frame. De Vitto also eclipsed Dr. Ehke's match strike record of 27 with a mark of 31.

Scores of the matches in which Thoma and de Vitto established their records were as follows:

Fred Thoma..... 200 192 256 224 204—1076
Dom'k De Vitto 231 189 227 203 245—1095

CANADIENS DEFEAT
HAMILTON AT HOCKEY

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 12 (Special).—The local host, practically the chance of getting out of the National Hockey League race here last night when they were defeated by the Canadiens of Montreal, 3 to 1, in a game in which they were outclassed after the first period. The small total of the visitors does not give a correct indication of the play, as in the second and third periods they had the play in the locals' end of the rink nearly all the time but lost many goals by erratic shooting, although Lockhart, in the locals' goal, played a great game and stepped many shots. The summary:

| CANADIENS | | HAMILTON | |
|--|----|---------------------------------------|----|
| Berlinquette, Bouchard, Jr. | 11 | W. P. Rodgers, Carey | 11 |
| Lalonde, O. Cleghorn, C. C. Malone, Wilson | 11 | Boucher, Pitre, Jr., W. Arbour, Roach | 11 |
| Couture, Boibeau, Jr. | 11 | Reise | 11 |
| Cleghorn, Jr. | 11 | Malone, Jr. | 11 |
| Vezina, Jr. | 11 | E. Lockhart | 11 |

Score—Canadiens 3, Hamilton 1. Goals—Berlinquette, Lalonde, Boucher for Canadiens; Malone for Hamilton. Referee—Harvey Sproule, Toronto. Time—Three 20 min. periods.

PURDUE DEFEATS
INDIANA FIVE

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 12 (Special).—University of Indiana basketball team lost to the strong Purdue University team, 24 to 19, in a game by the Purdue team featuring B. B. Gullion '24 and A. B. Masters '23, the combination proving beyond a doubt the best seen on the Indiana floor this season. Time after time in the first half these men would slip through the Indiana defense for a sure basket if at all possible. The first half ended by a 18 to 5 count for Purdue. Indiana came back strong the next period and the game for a while seemed very uncertain. S. W. Crowe '24 and R. T. Aldridge '22 are the men who showed wonderfully well for their first conference game and will no doubt be heard of more later in the season. The summary:

| PURDUE | | INDIANA | |
|---------------|----|---------|----|
| Miller, Jr. | 11 | Haus | 11 |
| Holmberg, Jr. | 11 | Stote | 11 |
| Gullion, Jr. | 11 | Coffey | 1 |

STEINMETZ WINS DIAMOND TROPHY

DARTMOUTH HAS FINE CARNIVAL

Last Minute Filing of Returns a Handicap to U. S. Internal Revenue Department, so Early Action Is Urged

Vigorous efforts to avoid last-minute filing of both federal and state income tax returns, and the resulting possibility of delinquency and penalizing are being put forth by the Boston collectors of both taxes as the final date for turning in the reports draws closer. Special attention of the public is called to the fact that while the federal returns are not required until March 15, state returns filed after the last day of February are delinquent, and subject to a fine of \$5 a day for each day they are late.

"More than two-thirds of the time allowed for filing state income tax returns has gone, and yet not more than 20 per cent of the returns have been made," declared Irving L. Shaw, director of the New York State Tax Authority's Income Tax Division. "It seems to be one of the ordinary demonstrations of human nature to procrastinate. At the last minute great crowds of people surge about the office, many with blanks which they have even tried to fill out, and think they are not doing their proper service, and attention because our clerks have many times more work than they can possibly do. I figured out the other day that be-

Between the 1st of January and February 15 of our clerks can devote six or seven minutes of their time to reviewing the returns and help in making out reports. After the middle of February that time suddenly slumps to three minutes for each person, while during the last few days before March 1 it shrinks to one and a quarter minutes. So it can be easily seen that those who need help with their returns should come early.

"Some people seem to think that if they hold off making their reports until the last minute they will be able to 'get by' with incorrect returns in the rush of filings. But this is far from true, for every single return is scrutinized at leisure, and those which are filed early and those which are filed late receive exactly the same amount of care.

Drive to Round Up Slow Ones

"Within the next few months I am planning to start a drive in which I shall attempt to round up all those who return with no income or no return during the past few years and have not done so. We shall go back in the records as far as 1920, looking up the 1919 returns, and I have no doubt shall find thousands of delinquent taxpayers. All of these we shall attempt to round up by imposing a fine of \$5 a day. Those who voluntarily bring in their delinquent returns, however, I shall treat with special leniency. There may be some who have not realized that it was their duty to file returns and who have just wakened up to the fact. There is a good deal of confusion in the minds of some people between the federal and state returns. While the federal income tax does not require a return to be filed and a certain amount to make a return, the state income tax requires a return from practically everyone. A man may have received an interest of \$7

on an account in a national bank within the past year, and though this represents every cent of income he has in the world it is necessary for him to make a return. There is no comparison possible between the number of returns that will be made to the federal authorities and to us."

Malcolm E. Nichols, collector of Internal Revenue for the federal government, also emphasized the importance of making an early return. "Not only is it hard on this office, but late returns are very liable to work an injustice to the taxpayer as well," he

declared. "We find that the great majority of the public is honest, and when there is an uncertainty in income most people decide in favor of the government. At the last moment

our clerks are not able to give the time they otherwise would to each person, for it should take a full half hour to make out the report properly.

Work Is Up to Taxpayer

"While this office is always glad to be of service to the public, it should be remembered that the work of making out the income tax reports is that of the taxpayer, and not of the collector. Persons are urged to go as far as they possibly can in making out the reports, and not to seek aid from this office until it is impossible for

them to go any farther. And when they do come for aid they should be sure to have all the figures that the report requires with them. We are glad to help the public to help themselves, but we do not wish to do their work for them.

"Recently I have sent out a large number of letters to the heads of corporations, Labor unions, department stores, offices, women's clubs, and all organizations where I felt I could reach a large number of people. I have requested these concerns to aid their employees in making out sums of money to be done over the years, and already I have received a generous response in a splendid spirit of cooperation.

"In all this work the three points

"Every taxpayer should, without delay, assemble the accurate figures of his income and expenses called for by

the income tax blank, which contains full instructions.

"Every taxpayer should prepare his own return as far as possible before consulting employees of this office.

"Every taxpayer should file his return as early as possible."

South American Butter Received
NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Special).—South American dairymen for the first time have shipped a large quantity of butter

to this market. The steamship Huron, of the Munson Line, has just discharged 30,000 cases of the butter, which, it is expected, may lower the price of the domestic commodity. The cargo of the Huron is the largest brought here from a

South American port in some time.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
PROFITS OUTLOOK

Year of 1921 Expected to Show About 3 Per Cent Earned on Stock—Final Figures May Be Slightly More Favorable

The Pennsylvania railroad's December earnings indicate 1921 will show about 3 per cent earned on \$499,173,400 stock or a surplus of about \$15,000,000 to apply against dividend requirements of close to \$20,000,000. Finally audited figures may be better, depending on certain adjustments as to lapover items from guaranty period.

The December net of \$3,294,025 compares with a deficit of \$552,795 the previous December, whereas combined figures for the system show December net only \$64,223 compared with \$702,371, is due chiefly to inclusion in the latter statement of Panhandle, which by itself shows an operating deficit of \$2,376,913 against net profits of \$1,809,965 for December 1920.

The Pennsylvania road has executed a lease of the Panhandle, practically all the stock of which it owns. This amounts in effect to the assumption of the subsidiary's fixed charges, but pending the commerce commission's approval of the lease separate accounts were continued. Panhandle's deficit after charges for 1921 was apparently in excess of \$8,000,000, which obviously has a bearing on the Pennsylvania's own income showing for 1921.

December operating figures of Pennsylvania proper are extremely interesting for the lines in which expenses were handled. With a decrease in gross of \$13,113,148, or 25 per cent, transportation expenses alone were reduced \$12,479,211, or almost 50 per cent. Maintenance, already drastically reduced from the year before, was cut last December by only \$2,448,316, or approximately 12 per cent.

For the full year gross at \$500,075,084 was down \$66,655,674, or 11.7 per cent, whereas transportation expenses were reduced no less than \$82,882,185, or 28.2 per cent. Maintenance was reduced \$73,912,803, or 27.6 per cent.

Thus the transportation ratio was brought down to a little more than 42 per cent of gross, compared with 51.7 per cent the year before. It still looks high, but wage reduction and, to considerable extent, such lower prices for coal and materials as were realized, did not become effective till the latter part of the year. For December alone the transportation ratio was below 33 per cent, compared with 51.8 per cent the year before.

The total operating ratio for the year was 86.1 per cent, compared with 104 per cent in 1920; and for December was 88 per cent, against 95.6 per cent for December, 1920. If gross had been equal to 1920 and operating ratio what it was in 1920, last year would have been \$10,000,000 greater and the balance for dividends now being paid. It is expected the road can improve on last year's operating ratio under conditions now existing, even including the present small traffic.

FRENCH SAVINGS
ON LARGE SCALE

Operations of the French savings banks for the fiscal year 1921 show an excess of deposits over withdrawals of \$52,000,000 francs. This is a marked improvement over the results for 1920, which showed an excess in deposits of \$45,000,000 francs, and also over the position in 1919, when withdrawals exceeded deposits by \$10,000,000 francs.

The following figures received by the Bankers Trust Company, of New York, from its French Information service show the excess of deposits over withdrawals for each month during the years 1920 and 1921:

| | 1920 | 1921 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| January | 87,321 | 38,188 |
| February | 185,798 | 133,182 |
| March | 69,230 | 111,452 |
| April | 30,091 | 66,217 |
| May | 25,881 | 65,358 |
| June | 17,081 | 44,592 |
| July | 68,042 | 52,329 |
| August | 36,143 | 71,923 |
| September | 46,405 | 67,655 |
| October | 17,081 | 35,184 |
| November | 47,292 | 74,611 |
| December | 12,120 | 38,423 |
| | 645,500 | 832,372 |

*Excess of withdrawals.

EARNINGS OF
THE RAILROADS

December earnings of 63 railroads show an aggregate decrease of a little more than 22 per cent in gross from the similar month of 1920. Applying that ratio to aggregate gross for all roads would mean a shrinkage of \$121,000,000. The net of these 63 roads aggregates \$35,788,625, an increase over the previous December of \$23,434,613, or 19.0 per cent.

Indications are that roads still to be added will bring net profits to around \$40,000,000, possibly more, although on account of extraordinary end-of-the-year adjustments taken up in December accounts no reliable estimate of total net profits can be made until all figures are in. At \$40,000,000, the December net would represent an annual rate of return of 2.76 per cent on a valuation of \$14,800,000,000 tentatively assumed class A roads by the Commerce Commission. The net for 11 months was \$364,000,000, and adding an estimated \$40,000,000 for December would make the net for the year \$404,000,000. This would be equivalent to 3.35 per cent on the tentative valuation.

Niagara Falls Power Company. The consolidated income account of the Niagara Falls Power Company and the Canadian Niagara Power Company for 1921, shows a surplus, after taxes and charges, of \$1,865,782, compared with \$2,511,348 in 1920 and \$1,054,085 in 1919.

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: If we compare prices in the security markets with the lows of last year, it will be seen what a remarkable advance has taken place, and it is also to be noted in the present market that while there are day-to-day up-and-down fluctuations, these are mainly negligible, except in some cases for special reasons of liquidation, etc. But values, as a whole, have ceased to decline. This certainty is an element of assurance. Neither in bonds or stocks have we had the usual later January and early February decline. The stock market is not being supported by the public, nor has it been at any time during the long period of gradual advance, except that conservative investment buying has been taking place intermittently throughout the whole period. But the advance has been due to professional operations (correctly based, it would seem, on values), and such activity as is evidenced is still due to the same cause.

Hayden, Stone & Co.: Although business is not so brisk as it was hoped would be the case after the turn of the year, one gets the impression—as time goes on—that the tangle is being gradually unraveled. The stock market goes considerably further than this and is clearly predicting a revival of business in the spring and summer months to a point where considerable profits will be shown. While it may seem as though, in some instances, stocks had advanced to a point that had quite discounted any profits to be shown during the current year, yet the advance has been of so orderly a nature that danger of any serious reaction seems unlikely.

It is quite possible that the buying will switch from one class to another, as one industry after another feels a gradual quickening, but there is no reason to believe that, for a long time to come, the tendency will be to discount in proving operations.

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: More attention is now being devoted to the better class of railroad bonds, and issues of English Government bonds quoted in the American market were strong, this latter development being due, probably, to the remarkable rise in sterling exchange, which now has greater buying power, as measured in American dollars, than at any previous time in three years. There was a generally firmer tone to the speculative markets than for some time previously. Some divisions of the stock market were strong, and a number of issues advanced to new high levels for the year. In the case of U. S. Steel common that stock advanced to the highest price in two years, although the state of the general steel industry is still far from satisfactory. Another encouraging thing about the market was the relative strength of the rails, which on one day averaged higher while industrial stocks closed lower.

Elmer H. Bright & Co.: The market continues to display the same characteristics of strength which it has shown almost without interruption since last October. The more recent advance has been accompanied by a rise in the grain market, and to this relative improvement in the position of the products of the farmer may be attributed some of the strength in the market for securities, since it has been clearly realized that one chief cause for the general business depression has been the lack of buying power of the agricultural portion of the community.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The reaction which has been predicted so freely, is certainly slow in materializing, and old-timers are wondering at the persistent strength of prices and their resistance to bad news and heavy bear selling. It is a fair assumption that one result of the week's trading on the stock exchange has been a considerable increase in the outstanding short interest.

W. J. Wollman & Co., New York: If it were not for the menace of the soldiers bonus bill, we should be extremely optimistic about the future course of security prices.

INCREASED DEMAND
FOR FREIGHT CARS

January was a fairly good month in freight car orders. It is estimated new car orders for domestic and foreign service exceeded 10,000, compared with 28,358 in the full 12 months of 1921.

Thus far in February, orders include 7800 cars for 1922. Car orders since Jan. 1 have been within about 11,000 of the total for all of 1921. Other roads giving consideration to new freight cars are Long Island, Reading, Union Pacific and Atchafalaya. Equipment authorities say February's business should be far in excess of January's.

Only 23,346 new freight cars were ordered for domestic use in 1921. Foreign freight cars totaled 5013, bringing total car orders to 28,359, or less than 25 per cent of freight cars ordered here in 1920. The biggest year since 1900 was in 1905, when 341,315 freight cars were ordered for domestic service. In the following year 310,315 were ordered. The year 1910 saw 240,000 freight cars annually through 1922, 1923, and 1924. Car-building plants have a capacity for turning out around 1000 freight cars a day.

The following shows freight cars ordered in the United States since 1915, according to the Railway Age:

| | Domestic | Foreign | Total |
|------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1915 | 23,346 | 5,013 | 28,359 |
| 1916 | 31,207 | 21,442 | 52,649 |
| 1917 | 25,199 | 1,904 | 27,103 |
| 1918 | 123,770 | 52,547 | 176,317 |
| 1919 | 79,387 | 52,194 | 131,581 |
| 1920 | 170,044 | 35,318 | 205,362 |
| 1921 | 23,346 | 5,013 | 28,359 |

DETERMINING OF
IMPORT VALUES

First Law Establishing Present System in Regard to Merchandise Came Into Use 100 Years Ago—Improvements Made

It was just 100 years ago that the measure establishing the present system of determining the value of merchandise imported into the United States was introduced in Congress, and was made a law after a few weeks of debate.

True, says the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York, the Customs Administration Act of 1789, passed by the First Congress under the Constitution, did provide as the basis of valuation of imported merchandise the actual cost or market value "in the place or country from whence imported," just as the present law requires, but it was the undervaluations occurring under that original law which led to the revision introduced in Congress in 1822 creating the "consular invoice system," which provided that "no goods or merchandise shall be subject to ad valorem duties and belonging to persons not residing in the United States" shall be admitted to entry in the United States "unless the invoice attached thereto shall be verified by the oath of the owner certifying its actual cost, such oath to be administered by a consul or commercial agent of the United States" in the country or port from which the merchandise is exported to the United States.

Complaints made by government officials in 1821 that the law of 1789 was being persistently violated through undervaluations by importers were quickly followed by the introduction in 1822, of a measure requiring that persons in foreign countries exporting merchandise to the United States should attach thereto an invoice and should make oath before a consul of the United States as to the accuracy of the invoice. And this plan, which was a law in 1822, has been a characteristic of United States customs laws from that date to the present, with the exception of a comparatively brief interval, 1833-42, when a system of home valuation was established; "but when Secretary of the Treasury Forward reported to Congress in 1842 that the plan had not met expectations, the new act, then pending (and made a law in August, 1842), restored the 1822-23 system requiring ad valorem duties to be based on the "actual market value or wholesale price at the time when the goods were purchased in the principal markets of the country whence imported," together with certain additions of costs, charges and commissions, and this system has continued with slight modifications down to the present time.

The methods by which other countries determine the import values of the merchandise entering their ports differ greatly. In the Netherlands the United States Tariff Commission indicates that in Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Argentina, Brazil and most of the English-speaking colonies, systems similar to that of the United States are used; in Belgium and France, duties are based on the valuation of the merchandise on arriving at the frontier; in the Netherlands the current price in that country at the date of arrival; and in Great Britain the price which an importer would pay for the article delivered in bond at the port of importation; while the countries which levy no "ad valorem" tariff duties accept for statistical and commercial purposes the general statements of their importers and exporters as to the value of the merchandise which they bring into or send out of the country. In the United States, which has no export duties, the records of exports are based upon the wholesale or market value of the merchandise at the port from which it leaves the country.

Under existing law, says an excellent summary of this subject issued by the United States Tariff Commission in 1921, the importer presents with his entry at the custom house an invoice, certified by a consular officer with a declaration by the exporter as to correctness, showing the cost if the merchandise was purchased or the market value if it was otherwise obtained. The appraiser at the United States Custom House reports to the collector what he deems to be the actual market value or wholesale price of the merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported, though the statement of the importer's commission adds that the consular certification of invoices provided by the legislation of 100 years ago now accomplishes little to aid the appraiser at the Custom House, since "because of lack of time and for other reasons it is not a check upon errors or frauds."

The Virginia Railway & Power Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, a surplus after taxes and charges of \$990,000, equal after preferred dividends to \$1.15 a share on \$11,850,000 common stock, compared with \$921,160, or \$1.63 a share, in 1920. Earnings show these changes:

| | 1921 | 1920 |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross revenue | \$1,723,235 | \$1,625,129 |
| Net revenue | \$1,341,130 | \$1,212,630 |
| Sur after charges | \$990,000 | \$823,339 |

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company's annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a surplus after charges and taxes of \$4,484,061, equivalent to \$1.45 a share on the \$3,090,000 common stock, compared with a surplus of \$280,732, or 30 cents a share and surplus in 1919 of \$65,205, or 17 cents a share.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Dana D. Barnum, president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, has turned reduction in gas price is not contemplated at this time.

Senator Smead, a member of Senate Finance Committee, declares stock and bond bonus tax as proposed "is an outrage and nothing less."

The Interstate Commerce Commission values the property of the Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Company as of June 30, 1916, at \$4,902,158.

Officials of the New York Federal Reserve Bank says "several millions" of Victory 3% notes have been presented for payment under Secretary Mellon's call for redemption.

Extensive coal fields have been discovered in Bavaria between Morishofen and Stockholm. The quality is said to be excellent. Hitherto Bavaria has had no coal supply.

The New Jersey motor vehicle commissioner, William G. Dill, has turned over to the state treasury a check for \$2,892,895 representing receipts for 1922 licenses issued since Dec. 1, last.

The Federal Bureau of Insular Affairs is issuing a 30-day bond issue of the Philippine Government, guaranteed by indorsement of the United States Government.

Statistics of the London Joint City & Bank, Ltd., show new capital issues for the month of January, this year as \$42,869,778 compared with a monthly average of \$17,982,945 during 1921.

Moscow advices say a new low price has been established for wheat, the price tumbled on private exchanges to between 600,000 and 600,000 to the dollar from the official exchange rate of 280,000 to the dollar.

J. A. Ormerod, a leading English manufacturer and producer of cotton goods for Indian trade, states the boycott of British goods by India has caused the looms in Blackburn center to shut down.

Delays of from six months to a year will be encountered before the Muscle Shoals project can be turned over to the Federal Government, says a leading official. Many legal technicalities can be solved only by the courts.

The investigation of alleged bucket shop practices and other irregularities in connection with the failure of about 20 New York brokerage firms in the last few months indicates that clients of these concerns have lost more than \$15,000,000.

Jones & Laughlin Company will start south in the first week in March barges carrying a large tonnage ever sent down the river in a fleet. The big tow will mark opening of the spring season for the Jones & Laughlin barge line.

Chancellor of the British Exchequer Horne says it is the government's intention "to permit the reestablishment of an unrestricted market for gold in London, and as well as the one to do business with. It is absurd for a house to buy and carry 100 shares costing, say, \$10,000, with only \$500 margin. If the firm really makes the purchase, it must issue its check for \$10,000, and in order to finance the transaction, it can only borrow from its bank about \$3000 on this certificate, because the bank requires 20 per cent margin. The difference between what it can borrow and what the five-point margin trader puts up amounts to \$1500, which the broker must advance out of his own capital; hence 10,000 shares at that rate would have to supply. There might be a sudden break in the stock of seven or eight points in which case if the broker could not get hold of the client quickly enough, the broker would have to sell out the stock at a loss of \$700 or \$800, which would wipe out the client's \$500, and \$200 or \$300 of the broker's money. Legitimate brokers are not taking such chances for a mere commission of \$15 per 100 shares, out of which they have to pay office rent, clerk hire, and other expenses.

Before the Economic Club of Boston, United States Senator Francis, of Maryland, delivered a lecture on the economic readjustment of the world, which would be most quickly and amicably effected if the United States would cancel the indebtedness of the Allies to this country and take the other German colonies in Africa. Russia is sound at the core, he said.

An order signed by Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court keeps on record the charges of the Federal Trade Commission that 23 eastern steel companies blocked the return of prosperity throughout the country by keeping up steel prices by a "trust" that matters in controversy be "fully settled as soon as possible and without further litigation."

A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, told the national council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington that the greatest problem before the world today is the business problems and that what is needed is an "era of common sense." In Europe unrest will continue, he believes, and the United States must be prepared. Ninety per cent of the questions before Congress today, he says, are business questions.

The Factor of Interest Rates. Interest rates usually charged by bucket shops are seldom over 6 per cent even in times when call money rates are 10 per cent or 20 per cent. The bucket shop does not borrow money because it has all its clients' money that it has not withdrawn from the business, lying around in banks or, perhaps, some of it may have been put into mining or other enterprises for the firm's account. When the average cost of call and time money is running even as high as 8 per cent or 9 per cent, no real broker who is carrying millions of dollars in debit balances for his clients, can afford to charge 6 per cent without exposing himself to the charge of bucket-shop practices. New York Stock Exchange members are prohibited from charging less than their money costs, because that constitutes a rebate in commissions. When one is dealing with a house that charges a rate which is unreasonably low, ask them where they borrow their money and whether they are free to write or call at their bank for the purpose of inquiring what rates they are paying for the money they are borrowing. In such cases you would probably find that they are not borrowing any. Your contemplated visit to the bank may be forestalled by a request for you to call to see one of the firm. He will probably tell you that they have such a large amount of their own capital in their bank that they do not need to borrow any money. This is probably true in a way, because the bucket shop never gives up anything until it has to, and in a large measure whatever comes in, or will be sooner or later, the firm's own capital.

Legitimate brokers rarely use the long-distance telephone in getting in touch with a new client. Certainly not without some preliminary overtures and a little encouragement, but the bucket shop can find no better way of keeping its statements under cover, sizing up the prospect, and working on his cupidity. The bucket shop's motto, "Don't write—telephone," is quicker and safer. So, when one receives the word, "New York is calling," just tell your operator that you have left for a trip around the world, and thus avoid being gold-bricked by the frantic appeal of the hurry-up man at the other end, who is so anxious to put you into a pool with John D. Rockefeller. A clerk formerly employed by a

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION-PACIFIC SYSTEM

| | 1921 | 1920 |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenue | \$13,724,535 | \$16,395,401 |
| Operating expenses | 10,326,275 | 14,282,476 |
| Net operating rev. | 3,398,260 | 2,112,925 |
| Income taxes | 88,115 | 69,000 |
| Uncol. rev. | 25,099 | 75 |
| Operating income | 2,785,044 | 1,522,224 |
| Equip. rent. debt | 21,978 | 302,771 |
| Int. on equip. debt | 21,136 | 29,944 |
| Net income | 2,507,881 | 1,193,409 |

| | 1921 | 1920 |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenue | \$18,401,973 | \$20,043,610 |
| Operating expenses | 13,601,501 | \$16,929,939 |
| Net operating rev. | 4,800,472 | \$3,113,671 |
| Taxes | 11,720,856 | 12,086,046 |
| Uncol. rev. | 35,323 | 9,329 |
| Operating income | 28,084,292 | \$10,014,000 |
| Equip. rent. debt | 3,989,656 | 375,107 |
| Int. on equip. debt | 388,880 | 377,825 |
| Net income | \$3,856,449 | \$3,261,267 |

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

| | 1921 | 1920 |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Operating revenue | \$505,209 | \$25,933 |
| Operating expenses | \$428,000 | \$294,196 |
| Net operating rev. | 77,209 | \$1,048,273 |
| Net after taxes | 575,291 | 779,012 |

NEW POWER PLANT

The Pennsylvania Edison Company began work on an enlargement to its power plant at Easton, which will increase the plant's capacity by one-third. The cost will be approximately \$200,000.

HOW TO DETECT
THE BUCKET SHOP

Precautions Now More General Among Investing Public Could Have Prevented Many Losses—Small Margins Tell Tales

People who formerly never took the trouble to inquire whether they were dealing with honest brokers or not are now very curious about the matter, and also more cautious.

The investing public now has its eyes open and frantic efforts are being made by it to extract whatever equities or securities remain in the hands of these questionable concerns. The situation is a good deal like simultaneous "runs" on a lot of banks, only in this situation both clients and "brokers" are on the run, says Richard D. Wyckoff in the Magazine of Wall Street.

If investors could only learn to take all their precautions before they open an account with a house, there would be fewer losses.

The best plan for a small investor, with only a few hundred dollars to invest outright, is to place the order with his own bank, because the bank knows enough to deal with good houses and after purchases are made will usually take care of the certificates for the buyer. After he has learned his way around some of the highways and byways, and can deal in larger amounts, he can satisfy himself that his business is being placed in the right hands before he parts with his money, and then deal direct.

How Margins Tell Tales

There is a mistaken impression among the public that a broker who requires a liberal margin is selfish, exacting, arbitrary, and unworthy of patronage, and that the small-margin broker is really one's friend. This is a great fallacy. A broker who has his clients' interest at heart would never encourage them to trade without ample protection. The concern which wants 20 or 30 points (\$2000 to \$3000 on 100 shares of stock selling at from \$50 to \$100 a share, rather than the firm that will accept five points, for the former not only wants to protect the client but, as well as the one to do business with. It is absurd for a house to buy and carry 100 shares costing, say, \$10,000, with only \$500 margin. If the firm really makes the purchase, it must issue its check for \$10,000, and in order to finance the transaction, it can only borrow from its bank about \$3000 on this certificate, because the bank requires 20 per cent margin. The difference between what it can borrow and what the five-point margin trader puts up amounts to \$1500, which the broker must advance out of his own capital; hence 10,000 shares at that rate would have to supply. There might be a sudden break in the stock of seven or eight points in which case if the broker could not get hold of the client quickly enough, the broker would have to sell out the stock at a loss of \$700 or \$800, which would wipe out the client's \$500, and \$200 or \$300 of the broker's money. Legitimate brokers are not taking such chances for a mere commission of \$15 per 100 shares, out of which they have to pay office rent, clerk hire, and other expenses.

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ADJUSTMENTS IN
JAPAN'S FINANCE

Stock and Commodity Markets Experience Strenuous Times During 1921, but Outlook Is Brighter—Raw Silk Feature

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Special)—Was the so-called adjustment in Japanese stock and commodity markets actually accomplished in 1921, is a question asked in financial and economic circles here. Some observers believe that it is still too early to take an optimistic view of the future, but there are many conditions which point to a very promising future.

Companies which could not adjust their organizations to changing conditions of business and finance in 1921 found their shares gradually declining in price, while those concerns on firm foundations whose shares fell too low were at once bought up by investors. In this way many companies which had adjusted their affairs and were again in a good way to do business found their shares growing popular in the market at strengthening prices. Nevertheless, speaking generally, the position of the Japanese stock exchanges during 1921 was distinctly unimportant, and unfavorable business results were shown by all.

The year's business shows a great increase in the number of those shares whose prices fell much below what they had been before, while those which reached higher prices were only very sparse shares.

While financial and business conditions were flourishing in the dollars, raw silk began to advance. The money market did not show any particular tendency to relax its tightness on this account, however, because funds were caught fast in the clutches of a lively expectation that something unpleasant was going to happen before the year-end settlements were made. The limitation or armament was a severe blow to shipbuilding and steel companies, and this was the occasion for a slight flutter in the business world, which was quickly repressed as better opinions prevailed about the ultimate advantages to be derived from even a partial disarmament.

Indirectly the reason why shares were so cheap in 1921 was to be found in the apprehension entertained about the future adjustment of the world's financial organization. But the direct reason was the unfavorable condition of practically every company on the exchange lists. All companies in Japan showed very low net profits in 1921, and in the published statements all hidden profits from former years were most unwillingly revealed.

DIVIDENDS

Sullivan Machinery Company, regular quarterly of 75 cents a share, payable April 15, 1922, to stockholders of record April 1, 1922.

Crescent Pipe Line Company, regular quarterly of 75c, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Central Mississippi Valley Electric Properties, quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on preferred, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15.

Southwestern Power & Light Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Continental Oil Company, regular quarterly of 2 per cent, payable March 15, stock of record Feb. 23.

Pittsburgh Railways' Affairs

The receivers' report on the Pittsburgh Railways for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, filed with the district court, shows a surplus of \$182

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ADAMS EXPRESS
INCOME ACCOUNT

President Barrett, in Annual Report, Says Association Has No Bank Loans—Change Made in Accounting System

The income account of the Adams Express Company and the Southern Express Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a net credit of \$664,078 to surplus. Net income for the year was \$304,523. There was a sundry profit and loss credit of \$291,582 from exchange and sale of securities, and a sundry profit and loss charge of \$203,319, leaving a net balance of \$385,853.

The income account follows:

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Interest on balances | 1921 | 1920 |
| Interest on securities owned | 133,150 | 133,150 |
| Dividends on securities owned | 709,477 | 709,477 |
| Income from collateral pledged to sec bonds | 644,132 | 644,132 |
| Total income | 1,596,707 | 1,596,707 |
| Interest paid on loans | 65,498 | 65,498 |
| Interest paid on bonds | 644,132 | 644,132 |
| General expenses | 72,535 | 72,535 |
| Total expenditures | 782,165 | 782,165 |
| Net income | 814,542 | 814,542 |
| Profit and loss credit | 291,582 | 291,582 |
| Surplus | 385,853 | 385,853 |

The general balance sheet shows \$679,564 of current assets and \$925,480 of current liabilities. The balance sheet compares:

| | 1921 | 1920 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total investments | \$22,000,000 | \$22,000,000 |
| Land, bldgs & equip | 12,515,121 | 12,515,121 |
| Treasury cash | 80,423 | 209,339 |
| Accts rec and acid | 164,189 | 233,986 |
| Int coll & accts rec col | 435,071 | 435,071 |
| Total assets | \$22,684,612 | \$22,684,612 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Loans | \$590,000 | \$590,000 |
| Collateral | 644,132 | 644,132 |
| Accts pay & accts | 8,172 | 121,668 |
| Int pay sec Adams | 385,500 | 277,510 |
| Int pay sec | 104 | 2,797 |
| Land and equip | 12,515,121 | 12,515,121 |
| Collateral | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Capital stock | 282,094 | 212,792 |
| Total | \$22,684,612 | \$22,684,612 |

President W. M. Barrett says in part in the annual report: The association has now no bank loans, and the note of \$843,538 given to the government by the Southern Express Company on account of operations January 1, 1918, was reduced to \$632,553 in December, and since that date \$300,000 additional has been paid upon it, the amount now due being \$332,553.

The progress in disposing of claims and suits against the Association and Southern Express Company has been such that year managers feel that the progress aggregating \$1,318,519, are sufficient.

The decrease in market value of collateral securing the 1947 trust bonds of \$228,000 as against the retirement of only \$200,000 face liability in bonds, is due to a change in system of accounting to one more nearly reflecting actual conditions. The present market value of the collateral securing the 1947 bonds is 67.5 per cent of the face liability; that of the 1948 bonds is 85.5 per cent.

The increase in sale of securities as compared to that of a year ago amounted to \$777,458. The reduction of reserves for claims unsettled and money orders unpaid amounts to \$797,645. The net reduction in current liabilities, principally the paying off of the company's loans, amounted to \$714,475. The face value of collateral trust bonds retired amounts to \$228,000, and the net reduction of the company's liabilities amounts to \$446,607, converting a deficit of \$12,266,792 as of Dec. 31, 1920, to a surplus of \$385,853 as of Dec. 31, 1921.

GOVERNMENT LOAN
FOR NEW HAVEN ROAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for a government loan of \$1,324,000. The road proposes, according to the application, to use \$25,000 in paying off maturing loans made in Europe which fall due April 1. Of the balance, \$3,000,000 is asked for provision of additions and betterments to the road, and \$2,066,000 for the purchase of new equipment.

As security for the government, the application says, the New Haven is prepared to offer stocks and bonds of various descriptions of an estimated value in excess of the liability which it proposes to place against them.

Financial Notes

Many orders for all types of the Dodge Brothers cars were received by the Henshaw Motor Company, Boston dealers, following the announcement of price reductions. C. B. Henshaw said that the immediate response of the policy in the running of the factory at full capacity for a long time to come.

"Regulatory and restrictive legislation the last 20 years has compelled the public to pay a 100% increase in freight rates, reduced railroad efficiency and forced railroad securities down to unprecedented levels," declared Vice-President Attorney of Pennsylvania Railroad before National Retail Dry Goods Association.

The American Locomotive Company will begin the delivery during the month of 25 locomotives to the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company.

Postum Co. Incorporates

The Corporation Trust Company of America has filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation of the Postum Cereal Company, Inc., with a capital of \$1,000,000 preferred stock, \$100 par, and \$1,000,000 common stock, \$5 par.

Paper Concern Active

The International Paper Company is increasing operations and two more machines at the Niagara Falls mill will soon be placed in operation. The company is having difficulty in obtaining all the newsprint and unbleached, needed for the technical state of affairs.

PITTSBURGH PLAN
MADE MILWAUKEE
FIRM LOSE ORDERS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 10 (Special).—The second week of the hearing by the Federal Trade Commission of the complaint of western and southern steel fabricators against the steel manufacturers who follow the practice of adding freight charges from Pittsburgh even when the commodity is bought in Milwaukee ended today and another week's examination of local witnesses is in sight.

W. D. Johnson, president of the Milwaukee Boiler Manufacturing Company, presented many contracts and invoices to substantiate his testimony. He said the Pittsburgh plan was a severe handicap to competition with rivals in the east, but admitted that within the last few months he had been able to obtain quotations on a Chicago basis without the freight rate being added.

C. E. Stone, of the Chain Belt Company, told of sales that had been lost through the practice. He said Youngstown, Ohio, had an advantage over Milwaukee of \$10.30 a ton, and Parkersburg, W. Va., of \$6.50. He admitted that even if he could buy steel in Chicago at that same base price as Youngstown bids it in Pittsburgh, easterners would not order from Milwaukee. Evidence showed that his company increased capitalization from \$1,000,000 in 1919 to \$2,300,000 in 1922, but an attempt to learn profits was defeated.

REDEMPTION OF
VICTORY NOTES

Action of Secretary Mellon in calling the 3% tax-exempt Victory Notes for redemption at par on or before June 15 occasioned little surprise. It was necessary to make the announcement at this time because under the law four months' notice must be given. The notes are otherwise payable May 20, 1923.

The issue of 3% is relatively small. The secretary gives the amount as about \$400,000,000. On Sept. 30 there was outstanding \$557,251,000. These figures indicate that the Treasury has been making heavy market purchases the last four months, and no doubt account for the fact that the issue is selling at a premium.

There is reason to believe that the Treasury will continue its efforts to reduce the amount of 4% outstanding by purchases in the open market. These purchases, however, cannot be made at more than par and accrued interest. Quotation in the open market is at a premium at present, however, and the amount that can be retired in this manner may be small.

When the 3% issue is retired there will remain approximately \$3,000,000,000 4% to be retired and refinanced not later than May 20, 1923. During 13 months ended Jan. 31, the total Victory notes retired amounted to \$712,250,000. These figures show that an appreciable volume of 4% have been redeemed as well as the tax-exempt 3%.

BUILDING SHOWS
REVIVAL SIGNS

January building activity was 49 per cent greater in volume than in January of last year, according to R. W. Dodge Company. The total of contracts awarded in 27 northeastern states was \$166,320,000. Although this was a decline of 16 per cent from the previous month, it was the second largest January total on record, having been exceeded only in January, 1920. Contemplated new work at \$435,559,000 was the largest since April, 1921, increasing 2 per cent over December, and 27 per cent over January, 1921. All this indicates increased construction in 1922. Residential building accounted for 45 per cent of January total, at \$75,723,000, business buildings, \$23,694,000, or 14 per cent; industrial buildings, \$19,695,000, or 12 per cent; public works and utilities, \$18,735,000, or 11 per cent.

Contracts awarded in New England were \$16,005,000. Although a 49 per cent decline from the preceding month, it is nearly double January, 1921. Among items included were \$5,090,000, or 32 per cent, for residential buildings; \$3,283,000, or 20 per cent, for industrial buildings; \$3,137,000, or 19 per cent, for business buildings; \$1,307,000, or 8 per cent, for educational buildings. Contemplated new work was \$43,778,000, an increase of 40 per cent over December.

GUATEMALA TO HAVE
NEW BANANA FIELDS

The growing of bananas on the Pacific coast of Guatemala is to be undertaken for the first time on a commercial scale, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Consul Frost at Guatemala City. An American fruit corporation which has recently been authorized to do business in this country expects to have 2000 acres planted to bananas within two months on a plantation 15 miles west of San Jose de Guatemala. Development of the banana industry, which has attained large proportions on the Caribbean coast, previously has not been attempted on the Pacific side because of the insufficient rainfall during certain seasons of the year, the lack of port facilities and the lack of proper means of transportation to the western markets of the United States. The new company plans to overcome the difficulty of water supply through irrigation. Arrangements are being completed for the transportation of the fruit to Los Angeles and other western ports of the United States.

Oriental Trade Revives

As a result of the revival in Oriental trade, 21 steamships sailed from Puget Sound for the Far East during January. This is in comparison with 15 ships leaving in January, 1921. The total tonnage during the month was approximately 280,000, while that of January, 1921, was only 118,000 tons.

GREAT BRITAIN'S
CREDIT IMPROVING

Substantial Recovery in All Direct Obligations of the Nation Points to the Betterment in Sentiment and Affairs

LONDON (By Mail).—British credit is fast recovering something of what it lost during and immediately after the war. The rise in prices of all British securities the last six or eight months is the feature today. Those who look back a year can scarcely believe it is true. Yet, whether for long-term, short-term, or floating-debt obligations, there is a reasonable revival. Treasury bills were available at the beginning of 1921 at 4½ per cent; today there is a large bidding at 3½ per cent. Treasury bonds were in need of buyers at 97, or 5½ per cent interest, in July last; today one must pay 99 for them—and get only 5 per cent interest. The premier British security, the consol, was bought for 45 a year ago. It recently touched 53.

It is the same with all other gilt-edged stock, as the following table shows:

| | Year Ago | Cur. rent |
|--|----------|-----------|
| 5% war loan | 83 | 93½ |
| 4% funding loan | 68 | 79½ |
| 4% Victory bonds | 84 | 88½ |
| 3½% conversion loan | 61½ | 68½ |
| National 5% war bonds redeemable October, 1922, at 102 | 98 | 102½ |
| National 5% war bonds redeemable October, 1923, at 105 | 95 | 100½ |

All national war bonds, with one exception, have climbed above par, and most leading war stocks are nearing their prices of issue.

Appreciation of British securities is a development of the latter half of 1921. It came as credits thawed out, trade demands declined and the purchasing value of money increased. It is the natural result of the policy of deflation which has brought about a decrease of £60,000,000 in prices, which, compared with 1914, stand now at 157 instead of 243 at the beginning of 1921. Since then, the Treasury has been making heavy market purchases, and, had little need of credit, money sought the safest and soundest investments it could find, and all gilt-edged stocks soon felt the benefit of this drift.

Benefits to Government

The banks were first to experience the lack of means to employ their funds and the government was not slow to take advantage by returning to the pre-war system of tenders for Treasury bills. Competition was so keen that the rate speedily declined as each new issue was offered. Treasury bonds then appeared to tempt merchant and manufacturer with money laid on their hands. Within six months they netted the government nearly £200,000,000. Finally the low prices of consols and war stocks attracted attention, and the whole list began to rise.

For a government, faced by declining revenues and huge expenditures on debts of 2,000,000 unemployed, forced, too, to carry a load of floating debt of more than £1,000,000,000 and to take heed of coming huge maturities, the cheapening of money and appreciation of public securities has come as a great benefit. The revenue surplus of £45,000,000 for the first nine months of 1920-21 has been turned into a deficit of £63,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1921-22, reflecting a decline in foreign trade of £1,500,000,000 and the disorganization of great industries such as textile, metallurgical and shipbuilding. But on account of lower rates for Treasury bills, and the government's ready saving more than £40,000,000 a year, and it has been able to reduce the floating debt £180,000,000, because of the great popularity of the 5½ per cent Treasury Bond issues. For the same reasons the meeting of whatever deficit the end of the financial year may bring should not prove difficult.

Loan Refunding Plans

But the situation is less easy when forthcoming maturities are considered. In October national war bonds to the nominal amount of £157,000,000 fall due, and next year there are similar bonds maturing to the total of £216,000,000, all being payable at premiums ranging from 2 per cent to 5 per cent. If, in addition, interest has to be paid on the United States advances, the strain will be very heavy.

It is for this reason that rumors of a forthcoming funding loan have been rife. Now that every new issue is oversubscribed as soon as it appears, it is argued that the government should seize the opportunity to postpone its maturities. If it waits too long, it is said, it will find demands of trade reviving and the public returning to stocks of the semi-speculative type.

On the other hand it is known the near-dated bonds are held in large quantities by money-market interests which will never be tempted to convert into long-term securities, and it is no secret that even the long-dated bonds are benefiting by speculation of banks or their customers, neither of whom intend to leave their money where it is when other opportunities arise. Again, since consols at current prices yield just under 5 per cent, conversion loan about 4½ per cent, and 5 per cent war loan a little more than 5½, any new long-term issue would presumably have to pay 5½ per cent. The state, therefore, cannot afford to commit itself to that rate for 20, 40 or 50 years. Finally with money rates still falling and prices still declining, it would be premature to make the change now.

It may be safely said that the exchequer will have to resort to a consolidation loan sooner or later, but for the time being it is content to wait and see the process of deflation develop further before committing itself. The treasury bonds enable it to do that both by offering sufficient bonds to most minor maturities and by supplying a means of testing the market as to terms.

FACTORS IN RISE OF
STERLING EXCHANGE

Several important factors have contributed to strength in sterling exchange. Bankers are in receipt of cable advices showing much improvement in the financial situation in Great Britain. Such forward strides have been made that it is quite likely that the budget on March 31 may show a balance instead of an anticipated deficit.

England is making considerable progress in reducing the floating debt. This item was marked down more than £100,000,000 in January alone. A movement is afoot in London for reducing the income tax, about 1s. per pound. This would release about £50,000,000 for industrial requirements.

British trade on the Continent is expanding, and English manufacturers have representatives in all important European countries negotiating for business.

Factors contributing to the recent strength in sterling, as presented by New York bankers, are appended herewith:

1. Possibility of budget showing a balance in spring.
2. Settlement of wage disputes.
3. Reduction of floating debt.
4. Indication of trade revival.
5. Proposal of refunding Britain's debt to America.
6. Improved financial situation.
7. Easy money in United States.
8. Talk of lower taxation soon.
9. Increased trade with Ireland expected.
10. Reduction of armaments following Washington Conference.
11. Decline in American exports.

BIG CLOTH STOCKS
IN AUSTRALIA

Preliminary figures of cotton cloth exports to Australia do not make the most encouraging reading, the total for 11 months ending with November being only 5,883,295 yards, compared with 14,235,320 yards for the full calendar year 1920, 10,710,747 in 1919, and 10,568,491 in 1918. The great decline is explained by Mr. Ferrin, until recently Australian Trade Commissioner at Australia, who has just returned from Melbourne, as being due to three main causes, overstocking in 1920, adverse conversion rates of sterling into dollars and the increased preferential to the United Kingdom in the new Australian tariff which, though operative from March, 1920, has only been finally confirmed in December, 1921.

Australia took 4,000,000 yards more of American cotton cloths in 1920 than she had taken in each of the two previous years, and imported also an abnormal supply from the United Kingdom. Six months ago the bonded warehouses, as well as the private stores of cotton goods importers, were filled to the roofs with cotton piece goods.

CHILEAN FRUIT
EXPORT EXPANSION

Considerable interest has developed in Chile in the possibility of developing a market for Chilean fruits and vegetables in the United States, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Consul McDonough at Concepcion. An experimental consignment made in April, 1921, brought very satisfactory results. A second shipment, which through careless picking and bad packing spoiled during the voyage and had to be thrown overboard, discouraged the shippers somewhat. The Agricultural Bureau of the Chilean Government is now interested in the subject and advocates the organization of an association of fruit growers to handle the export business, thus insuring standard selection and packing. Chilean fruit does not compete with Californian fruit, as the seasons of the two countries are opposite. Chile, during the winter season, imports lemons, oranges, and apples from California. Fresh fruit is now exported from Chile in small quantities, principally to Argentina.

BIG HOUSEBUILDING
PLAN ABANDONED

Government efforts to help the housing situation have resulted in failure, and abandonment of the project in England. Activities resulted in the construction of 70,000 houses and will result eventually in the building of 165,000 but it was found that the cost was running so high and was placing such a burden on the people in increased rent and taxation, that the plan which originally provided for the construction of 500,000 houses was given up.

WHEAT ADVANCE
CALLED GOOD SIGN

The continued rise in the price of wheat, corn and hogs is of such vital importance to the buying power of the agricultural classes and a stimulus to activity and increased production by an industry comprising half the population of the country, that it affords a sound basis for optimism and should greatly outweigh any and all minor adverse influences created by taxation and tariff legislation, say Paine, Webber & Co. of Boston. The market has assumed its upward tendency should continue to run its course undisturbed by temporary reactions. The railroad stocks and bonds, long dormant, are now advancing in anticipation of fair to large harvests this year and to attain their proper place in the investment structure.

FOREIGN TRADE
HAS A SLUMP

Value of United States Exports for January Falls to Lowest Level Since August, 1915—Imports Show Small Gain

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The value of American exports in the first month of the new year dropped to the lowest level recorded since August, 1915.

Figures made public by the Department of Commerce today with respect to the nation's foreign trade last month showed exports valued at \$278,000,000 and imports amounting to \$216,000,000. The imports total is slightly higher than January, 1921, when the incoming trade was valued at \$209,000,000.

The decrease in exports values, however, was decided, representing a falling off of \$15,000,000 from the previous month of December and a big drop of \$375,000,000 from January, 1921. The low figure of August, 1915, was \$261,000,000.

Department of Commerce officials, in discussing the trade figures, emphasized, however, that the falling off in the case of both exports and imports was due in a large degree to the decrease in prices.

For the seven months ending with January, exports aggregating \$2,230,000,000, compared with \$4,636,000,000 during the corresponding months of 1921.

For the seven months ending with January, imports aggregated \$1,405,000,000, compared with \$2,543,000,000 during the corresponding period of 1921.

Imports of gold last month aggregated \$26,600,000, compared with \$33,600,000 in January, 1921, while exports totaled \$863,000, as against \$2,700,000 the same month a year ago.

Imports of gold for the seven months period aggregated \$372,000,000, compared with \$326,000,000 for the seven months ending in January, 1921, while exports for this period totaled \$18,000,000, compared with \$130,000,000 during the corresponding months of the previous year.

Silver imports during January aggregated \$6,500,000, compared with \$4,800,000 in January, 1921, while exports aggregated \$4,000,000, compared with \$6,700,000 the same month a year ago.

Silver imports for the seven months totaled \$42,000,000, compared with \$37,000,000 in the similar period of 1921, while exports aggregated \$35,000,000, compared with \$39,000,000 during the seven months ending January, 1921.

COLUMBIA COMPANY
REORGANIZING

Groups concerned with the readjustment of the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company, including the company, bankers, noteholders and merchandise creditors, are determined to push plans for reorganization despite the filing of an application for a receiver. It is claimed the company cannot be held insolvent when all obligations are being met, unless otherwise covered by agreement among the interests concerned. Further, it is pointed out, the 18 banks and 95 merchandise creditors have voluntarily agreed to cooperate in the proposed plan of readjustment. Application for a receiver is not considered highly important, since the applicants are not creditors. In case of liquidation, it is claimed, shareholders would realize only a small amount on the dollar after banks and merchandise creditors have been satisfied, while under a voluntary readjustment a continuation of development of the company's business would not be interrupted. Receipt of the \$40, represented by the Feb. 1 coupon, is assured only to holders of 8 per cent bonds, and deposit notes on or before Feb. 15. Deposit of the notes is urged by the committee as the only method of carrying out a plan satisfactory to all. Both actions for the receiver for the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company will be contested, word comes from New Haven, Conn.

LITTLE DEMAND
FOR COPPER METAL

A small amount of copper is being sold for domestic delivery at 13½ cents for February shipment. Large producers are willing to do business at that price. Inquiry is small.

European sales continue quite small. Japan has bought a small amount of metal in the last few days, while a few aside-sell sales have been made at New York to English dealers.

The starting up of smelters and mines is having an unfavorable effect upon prices, and much of the weakness can be traced to the fact that many feel too many mines are intending to resume.

RAILROAD WAGE
CONFERENCE PLANS

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Eastern railroad officials and chiefs of the conductors and trainmen will meet next Thursday to discuss wage and labor disputes. It is announced by John G. Walber, secretary of the conference committee of managers of eastern railroads.

A second regional conference will be held Feb. 20 with the engineers and firemen who expressed the desire to meet the railroad managers separately. Railroad managers have not fled disputes with the railway labor board pending these conferences with employees, which are being held in accordance with the proposal of Secretary Hoover.

London Quotations

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Consols for money were quoted at 93½ today. Grand Trunk 94, De Beers 11, Rand Mines 2. Bar silver 14½, per ounce. Money 2 per cent. Discount rates for money, short and three months' bills 3½ per cent.

RISING GERMAN
PRODUCTION COSTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Rising German production costs will soon push the export prices of many commodities to the world level, according to information just received by cable by the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché Herring in Berlin.

Probably the most striking feature of the German manufacturer's problem at the present time is the marked advance in wages which has taken place since the middle of 1921, coupled with many indications that the limit of the increases has not yet been reached.

The wage index of the Frankfurter Zeitung shows the following percentages of wage advances from July, 1921, to January 1, 1922:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Chemical industry | 46% |
| Metallurgical industry | 78% |
| Shoe and leather industry | 70% |
| Woodworking | 60% |
| Building | 85% |
| Foodstuffs industry | 67% |

Further wage demands will doubtless soon have to be met on account of various increases in the cost of living, such as the rise in bread prices after February 18, modifications in the maximum rent regulations and the general advance in public utility rates made necessary by the deficit in the operation of these undertakings.

The declining domestic purchasing power of the mark is bringing about a necessity for greater incomes for all classes.

OIL SHIPMENTS
OF MEXICO LESS

Among four shippers of oil from Mexico for January, the largest was the Corona Oil Company (Royal Dutch subsidiary), totaling 1,169,289 barrels, compared with 631,708 in December, an increase of 537,581.

The Texas Company exported 877,723 barrels, of which 312,462 were for the U. S. market. Its December exports were 1,276,011 barrels, or 399,241 more than January. Atlantic Gulf and East Coast Oil (Southern Pacific) report smaller exports in January than in December.

Shipments by the four companies reporting in January and December, with changes, follow (in barrels):

| | 1921 | 1922 | Decrease |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Corona (R. Dut.) | 1,169,289 | 631,708 | 537,581 |
| Atlantic G. H. O. | 622,821 | 964,416 | 341,595 |
| Atlantic G. H. O. (S. Pac.) | 341,224 | 476,345 | 135,121 |
| Texas Co. | 1,276,791 | 399,241 | 877,550 |
| Total | 3,011,757 | 3,349,260 | 337,503 |

BRITAIN'S IRON
AND STEEL TRADE

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Special).—The British producers of pig iron report an increase in sales, and except for a few isolated transactions, an almost complete absence of French and Belgian competition. The selling prices of British material, however, are given as below the cost of production, and this is checking the recommissioning of many furnaces. A feature of the market is the reopening of the Scottish market to the Cleveland producers, which has followed the recent price reductions. Previous to these "costs" large consignments of pig iron were imported into Scotland for the use of the Scottish foundries. The high railway rates make this trade still difficult, but a good deal of iron is being sent by water to the north. The market for semi-finished materials has also improved.

FOREIGN TRADE
FIGURES LOWER

RENEWAL URGED OF THE CLASS WAR

German Independent Socialist Party Issues Manifesto Describing Conditions as It Sees Them and Giving Its Program

BERLIN, Germany (Special).—Realizing perhaps that, as mentioned in a previous dispatch, the general public had taken but scanty interest in its annual congress held at Leipzig, the German Independent Socialist Party has issued a manifesto in which the proletariat is urged to renew with vigor the class war.

This is the picture given of latter-day Germany in the manifesto mentioned. In Germany the world war and the collapse which followed moved the workers to revolutionary action. They seized the political power but instead of all proletarian forces uniting, the Right Socialists adopted a coalition policy with the middle classes, with the result that a cleavage among the workers was caused. The lack of self-confidence and the lack of a revolutionary will among the Social Democrats, coupled with a willingness to compromise with the middle classes, led to the strengthening of reaction and militarism in Germany, to lessening of the proletariat's desire to struggle, and incidentally drove back into the capitalist camp many members of the small middle class.

Consequences Seen

The consequences of the weakening of the proletariat and the strengthening of the middle class are daily becoming clearer, the manifesto continues. The system inaugurated during the war of meeting all national expenditure through the output of the printing press has since been continued by all after-war coalition governments. The protection of property and the concentration of capital in the hands of giant trusts are striking features of life in republican Germany. While, however, capitalism relentlessly continues making profits, the general public, workers, officials, clerks, small investors, live in a daily increasing condition of hardship. Impiety and timidity when the question of taxing capital arises have prevented the government attempting either to make the budget balance or to raise money necessary to pay for reparations.

The economic and political program outlined by the Independent Socialist Party in the manifesto contained the following items:

Combating of all attempts to increase hours of work.

Opposition to all limitations of the use of the strike weapon or right of organization.

Adoption of the theory that every needy, unfit or unemployed worker has a right to the assistance of the state.

The socialization of all key industries, notably the coal industry.

The manifesto concludes by emphasizing that Socialism can be achieved only if unity among the workers of the world is first attained.

Before concluding the congress discussed the situation of the party and adopted plans for carrying on intense propaganda among the workers of Germany. In a report submitted by Comrade Ludwig complaint was made of the millions of marks which the German Communist Party received from Moscow in order to fight its rival, the Independent Socialist Party. In spite of the opposition which Moscow manifested toward it, the Independent Socialist Party, he declared, still retained a substantial hold on the affections of the German masses. Today the party was represented by 433 deputies in provincial parliaments, by 184 deputies in state parliaments and by 61 Reichstag deputies.

Party Has 300,695 Paying Members

The Independent Socialist Party, he continued, has 300,695 paying members, and the income and expenditure of the central office exceeds 1,000,000 marks yearly. The press of the party, the speaker declared, is highly prosperous, in the Halle area there being no fewer than 48 Independent Socialist daily newspapers, as against 50 the year before, when, owing to the ban of Moscow, many members left the party and joined the German Communist Party.

The recent congress of the women members of the party continued the speaker, proved that Socialism is a living force among German women. "At the same time," continued the speaker, "our organization of the women leaves much to be desired and we should take a hint or two in this matter from the non-Socialist parties."

The question of the German women's attitude toward aggressive Socialism was also discussed by Miss Zietz, who maintained that, if few in numbers, the morale of the Independent Socialist women left nothing to be desired. She urged the necessity, however, of greater propaganda being conducted among German women.

The need for winning over the youth of Germany to the Independent Socialist camp was also referred to by various speakers, the complaint being made that too little in that respect was now being done. "There ought not to be a village in Germany without an organized group of young Independent Socialists," declared one speaker.

EXPLOSIONS IN RAND MINING DISTRICT

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Feb. 9.—Several disorders occurred in the mining district today in connection with the strike which has been in progress in the gold fields for several weeks.

Drumming and explosions occurred between Brix and Ansic. Two electric cable standards were blown up. Three explosions near the Klenfontein railway station also were reported.

The police surprised a band of men apparently heading for the magazine of the Robinson mine. Eight members of the party were arrested.



A seven-story pagoda with the points of the roof upturned

CHINA'S ANCIENT FINGERS ALL POINTING TO THE SKY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In every age and in all countries men have raised towers pointing upward toward the sky to symbolize, in however vague a manner, their aspirations. These towers imply spiritual uplift, a yearning toward the ideal; they were never dwelling houses like our modern skyscrapers. They were built on hilltops in commanding situations and were supposed to spread their protection—the beneficence of heaven, over the surrounding country. In Persia, India and Burma they assumed characteristic forms. In the jungles of Cambodia and Java such pagodas are found hidden away in remote places, left there by a remote civilization, lost and forgotten. But we can go further back yet to the earliest civilizations of Assyria and Babylon. The story of the Tower of Babel is the story of the building of such a tower, not for religious purposes, as designed, but out of pride and arrogance.

The architecture of the pagoda, or pagoda—the word is probably derived from the Persian—has varied with the age and the nation. The squat pyramidal towers of Hindu India, the bell-shaped pagodas of Burma and Siam, and the columnar towers of the Moghuls both in Central Asia and in India may be cited; no less characteristic were the square towers of Babylon with their slanting tiers of steps, leading from terrace to terrace. Some have been monstrous, others beautiful, depending chiefly on the idea of lift, if one may so express it; a definite raising up of weight, supported below and decreasing toward the apex till the vanishing point is reached. This idea of lift of course implies something to be lifted, as well as some means of raising or lifting it; and so the beauty or ugliness of such a tower depends in large measure on the sense of proportion—on a balance between the weight to be lifted up heavenward and the means at the disposal of the builder for lifting it. In other words, a correct proportion between the base and the height of the tower, and a good design of ornamentation, which shall not detract from the idea of uplift. This is all beautifully exemplified in the ancient pagodas of Pagan, on the banks of the Irrawaddy, built certainly more than 1000 years ago.

In China these heaven-aspiring towers took a very definite form, and the Chinese pagoda is familiar to every one. Indeed nothing is more typical of the country in popular romance than these slender many-storied fingers pointing to the sky, though few of them are very ancient, as things go in China.

Let us look at the structure, meaning, and situation of these celestial towers a little more closely. Although the idea probably came from outside, from Persia perhaps, the peculiar architecture is distinctly Chinese. The origin of the word "pagoda" is not known; the Chinese call them "pa," though the word for tower is "lo"—as used for example in drum-tower and bell-tower. But the "ta" is a religious edifice. Every big city has at least one, often several, some inside the city wall, others outside. Perhaps it is more common to find them outside, on a hill at the entrance to a valley, or overlooking the plain. They are the city guardians, and shed a benign in-

fluence over the district, to which end their position is carefully chosen by geomancers, in accordance with the feng-shui. This feng-shui—literally wind-water which may be translated luck—is a tyrant in China. Nothing can be done without consulting the geomancers, who are versed in the intricacies of feng-shui.

As regards structure, it may be remarked that the number of stories is always uneven—five, seven, or at most 13. There are not many pagodas with as many as 13 stories, though Yunnan-fu furnishes a fine example. Five and seven-story pagodas are more common, but there seem to be none of 11 stories.

Mostly they are solid, towers of brick, but occasionally they are hollow, with a spiral stairway inside, up which one may ascend. There is, or was, such a pagoda not far from Shanghai, but it was in such a precarious state of preservation that it was ventured to ascend it. In plan they are octagonal, or hexagonal, or circular—only the very small solid ones of a few stories—or more or less square. Each story is provided with windows—one to each face, and a roof, from the corners of which dangle iron bells. Thus in the case of a hexagonal pagoda there would be six windows and six bells at each story; but there are no bells left on any of the pagodas nowadays. Often the summit is crowned by a roof, with the angles upturned in the peculiar Chinese style. One noticeable thing is that even in the highest pagoda there is very little tapering; the base is scarcely larger than the topmost story.

Like other buildings in China, temples, yamens, and city walls, the pagodas are in a sad state of disrepair; it says a good deal for the original builders that so many of them have stood the ravages of time to this day. No one ever repairs a pagoda, for no merit is acquired thus, and it were better to spend the money on building a new one. But no one does that either, because the religious enthusiasm of the Chinese has died away. Yet once the people who built these temples and towers—and built them well, must have had faith, as they certainly had artistic taste.

There must be pagodas in China several centuries old; perhaps none has been built within the last century, but there are many hundreds of them all over the country. Amongst some of the more famous are the "flower pagoda" and the "five-story pagoda" at Canton—this last is built of timber; the 13-story pagoda of Yunnan-fu; and the Foochow pagoda. But the most wonderful of all was the celebrated porcelain pagoda of Nan-king, the city on the Yangtze, which was once the capital of China. This wonderful building, which was 13 stories high and covered outside with glazed tiles, was totally destroyed by the rebels during the Taiping rebellion which laid waste the whole of central and eastern China. The loss was irreparable, and one of the most beautiful buildings in China was lost to the world, most of the city being raised to the ground at the same time. It is not to be supposed that pagodas are built in connection with temples. As a rule they stand quite apart, though occasionally they are in juxtaposition, especially in crowded cities like Canton, more from necessity than choice.

SWISS-GERMAN TREATY IS SIGNED

Provision Is Made for Arbitration and Conciliation of Any Differences That May Arise

GENEVA (Special).—A treaty of arbitration and conciliation between Germany and Switzerland, which was signed at Berne in December last, has now been published by the Swiss Federal Council. The treaty may prove to be one of historic importance, as it is not unlikely that it may serve as a model for the conclusion of similar agreements between neighboring states with conflicting interests in other parts of the world.

In the first place the parties agree to submit to arbitration and to conciliation proceedings litigious matters of any kind whatever which may arise between them and which have not been able, within a reasonable time, to be settled by the ordinary methods of diplomacy. After laying down the circumstances under which arbitration is to be resorted to and the conditions necessary for bringing into play the procedure of the Conciliation Court, the treaty indicates how the two courts are to be constituted.

Majority Note Will Decide

Dealing first with the Arbitration Court, the parties are to nominate one arbitrator each of their own choice and three others chosen in common, the president to be one of the latter. For each case there is to be a fresh election of judges, but the contracting parties reserve the right to agree as to this, so that, for a certain category of cases, arising within a certain period, the tribunal may continue to be composed of the same judges.

In each individual case and in special understanding is to be arrived at concerning the purpose of litigation. If this is not established within six months, either party may demand a decision from the Conciliation Court. The Arbitration Court will give its decision according to a majority of votes, and there is an article guaranteeing the right of revision of the sentence.

The Conciliation Tribunal

The Permanent Court of Conciliation is also to be composed of five members. The contracting parties each nominate one member separately and concurrently agree as to the others. These three members must not belong to the contracting countries, live within the territory or be in their service. The cost of the court is to be divided equally between the parties. The court is to be set up within six months after ratification of the treaty, and will enter upon its functions immediately.

The court may, while having regard to the powers of local tribunals, proceed upon the territory of the contracting parties to hear witnesses and experts, and so forth, as well as to visit places concerned. Both parties undertake to refrain, during the proceedings of either the Court of Arbitration or that of Conciliation, from any measures likely to prejudice the carrying out of the sentence or the acceptance of the proposals of the Conciliation Court.

The treaty is concluded for a period of 10 years, and will remain in force a further two years unless notice to terminate is given by one of the parties six months before the 10 years' term expires.

DIGNITARIES IN BULGARIA ON TRIAL

Court Required Several Weeks to Bring Charges Against Former Cabinet Ministers

SOFIA (Special).—After several weeks spent by the court in the formalities required for charging ministers, the trial of the former ministers of the Cabinet has been opened. Dimitri Tentchev, the former Minister of Finance, raised a great deal of interest by his answers. Mr. Tentchev has a striking answer ready to every question and nothing troubles him or disturbs his poise. He pleaded not guilty, as, in his view, none of those actions, with which he is charged was either a crime or a misdeed.

Concerning the loan of 500,000,000 francs from the Berliner Disconto Gesellschaft, he declared that the text of the convention itself clearly showed that this loan was bearing no political character at all. Russia also had made the offer of a loan, only under the distinct understanding that Bulgaria should desist from all aspirations in Macedonia. If he had agreed to such an arrangement, it would have been, he said, equivalent to betraying his country.

War in Balkans "Unavoidable"

As to Bulgaria's entry in the war Mr. Tentchev declared that the Balkan states were unable to avoid the war—that in any case, they would have been forced into it by the great powers. The entente, only in May, 1915, made promises on the side of the Allies. These promises, however, had been so vague and so unsatisfactory that no Bulgarian Government whatever could have taken them into serious consideration.

Moreover, the states of the entente, and in the first place England and Russia, had advised Bulgaria not to interfere in the war on the side of the entente, obviously in order to prevent them from making territorial concessions to Bulgaria at the expense of Serbia. On the whole, it was clear that Mr. Tentchev did not deny in any point Dr. Radoslawoff's policy, but even defended this policy with the conviction that it was the only possible one to pursue.

A very interesting figure also is the former Minister of Justice, Mr. Popoff. Few persons would fancy a former Minister of Justice in this little man. Mr. Popoff is a self-taught man; he only followed two classes of a popular school, and yet he speaks and writes fluently eight modern languages. His sound peasant's viewpoint and his uncommonly keen wit and tireless energy give him a great ascendancy over his party fellows.

Minister of Justice on Stand

The former Minister of Justice is calm and quiet; his answers are given with a laugh, almost a sneer. As a Minister of Justice, he says, no reproach whatever could be made to him; furthermore he did not concern himself with foreign politics. "Before America's interference," he said, "I was convinced that the central powers should win the war. From the moment when America intervened we were aware that matters might take an unfavorable turn." These two sentences reflect and express the whole psychology of the Bulgarians before they entered the war.

The former generalissimo of the Bulgarian army, General Zekoff, answers in manly and soldierlike fashion. He frankly admits that the landing of entente troops in Salonika had seriously startled the government. He therefore proposed to bring forward the Bulgarian divisions toward Salonika, but met with the resistance of the German General Zekoff, who made some interesting comments regarding King Ferdinand. When he (the general) insisted on the King himself taking the supreme command of the army, Ferdinand answered: "Quite impossible! I am not popular in the army, and I have severed all ties with my people!"

Interest in Trial Intense

The trial of former Ministers Petkoff and Apostoloff was, only of secondary interest. Petkoff, among others, declared that the discussions in the Cabinet Council on the political questions were not recorded. Apostoloff, who, being a follower of Dr. Genadiev, was noted as an Ententeophile and hence distrusted by Dr. Radoslawoff, confirmed the declarations of his predecessors that Dr. Radoslawoff had concealed from the other ministers the treaties with the central powers, and only submitted the same in council after Bulgaria had entered the war. To summarize the trials, it may be stated that the chairman as well as the Attorney-General adopts a severe but entirely objective attitude. As to what will be the issue of the process, nobody seems to be in doubt. It is generally admitted that the accused will be found guilty and sentenced. Nevertheless, the public is following the further development of the exceedingly long process with the keenest interest.

"NO LICENSE" STANDS IN WICK, SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Special).—In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, certain license-holders in Wick recently challenged the validity of the poll taken in December, 1920, under the Scotch Temperance Act. A poll which was declared as follows: "No license," 851; "Limitation," 29; "No license," 1438.

The number of licenses affected by the vote was 29. It was averred by the pursuers that the poll was not taken in accordance with the regulations, and among other things, that proper arrangements had not been made for the secrecy of the ballot. Lord Ashmore, the judge in the case, gave judgment against the pursuers, so that the poll stands in favor of "No license."

Wick is an important fishing center in the extreme north of Scotland.

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NOTICES

NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL OF MASSACHUSETTS. Suffolk, ss.

AT A Probate Court holden at Boston in and for said County of Suffolk, on the third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

ON the petition of Edward J. Jekoff, of Boston, in said County, praying that his name may be changed to that of Edward J. Hyatt, public notice having been given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reasons given therefor are sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made.

It is decreed that his name be changed, as prayed for, to that of Edward J. Hyatt, which name he shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that he give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week for three successive weeks in The Christian Science Monitor, a newspaper published in said Boston, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

WM. M. PREST, Judge of Probate Court.

DECISION ADVERSE TO LIQUOR ACT SEEN

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special).—The British Columbia Liquor Act is still running the gamut of the courts and decisions adverse to some of its provisions continue to be registered. For several months after the act came into force there was no such thing as a governmental seal for private stocks of liquor, and therefore, that part of the legislation was invalid and inoperative.

This is, in effect, the decision just handed down in the local County Court. Convictions under the liquor act, for having unsold stocks of liquor as recorded against two men in the Police Court, have been upset.

The disposition of the liquor confiscated has not yet been determined as the Liquor Control Board is appealing the cases.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

HOW RARE IS TASTE?

Comments and Reflections

When I visited the Exhibition of Present Day Industrial Art at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, I said to myself, "How Rare is Taste!"

I am quite aware of the difficulties of arranging such an exhibition beautifully, and in taste—lack of money, lack of space, lack of art intelligence, crowds of objects, many of them unimportant. They are huddled together in the North Court of the Museum, a dreary, drafty place, with the glass roof still bearing the marks of the "darkening" that was ordered during air raids, and here and there bits of official furniture that are eyesores.

Of course there is much for Englishmen to congratulate themselves upon in this exhibition. Everything shown—textiles, metalwork, ceramics, etc.—has been produced within the past ten years; everything is British made, everything aspires to the condition of craftsmanship; schools are going to the show; you see craftsmen making notes there; it is a real craft exhibition.

And yet after visiting every section, and reading the notice on every important piece: "Visitors are requested not to touch the objects" (why don't they give us sound instruction, not silly warnings); and failing to find something about everything in the catalogue, I whispered to myself, "Be cheerful, this may be the beginning of a Contemporary Museum of Practical Art." Then I caught myself again saying, "How Rare is Taste!" If Whistler had been given a free hand what a fine thing he might have made of this show. As now displayed there is no indication that anybody realized that it might be an occasion for a statement of fine taste.

Taste is rare because it cannot be taught. It is inherent. Few painters have taste. I believe that directors of museums have usually more taste than painters or craftsmen, but I must admit that those who arranged this Exhibition of Present Day Industrial Art seem so engrossed with the idea of forming an alliance between the designer and manufacturer that they have not time to ponder the question of taste. The committee looks imposing and businesslike, but there is no gleam of a Whistler among them.

Neither is there a William Morris. Sometimes I wonder if Morris really had taste. He had so many gifts, had this swinging poet, lusty medievalist, and boisterous decorator; but had he taste? Is not good taste quiet and persuasive? Does not good taste allow the eyes to refresh themselves on bare spaces and cool colors? Morris permitted the pattern to tyrannize him. There is a piano and a bookcase in this great man, prize pieces, shown in another part of the Victoria and Albert Museum, that make me feel hot and uncomfortable every time I look at them. I see nothing but hot, yellowish-brown wood covered with a leaf pattern so insistent that the form of the piano and bookcase are quite secondary. What a joy it is to turn from these to such an expression of Taste as the seventeenth century Chest from Cyprus, a mere chest, but beautiful, made by some unknown workman in Cyprus who had—Taste. Or that chimneypiece, Florentine, second half of the fifteenth century—attributed to Desiderio da Settignano, another example of perfect taste. It really comes to this—Taste is not an ingredient of a museum but he who seeks it may sometimes find it. It may be encouraged but it cannot be taught; it occurs.

Perhaps Whistler's greatest gift to the world was the example of his taste. Those who saw him in his various houses and studios, who remember how he arranged and decorated exhibitions which he controlled; how everything was directed by simplicity and harmony, cannot but believe that some day the example he set will be more widely followed. Happily there is a fairly full clue to it all in Appendix I to "The Whistler Journal," in the chapter called "Whistler As a Decorator." I would that Mr. and Mrs. Pennell had made this chapter double or quadruple its present length, but even as it is this chapter should be studied by everybody who is aware of the great importance of taste in decoration, and sadly conscious of the rarity of it.

Unlike Morris he avoided the pattern; in his rooms he liked bright color but kept it flat. He would use damask or even plain paper. He never wanted any grand or gorgeous accessories, and it will always be remembered that he painted his three masterpieces, his "Mother," "Carlyle," and "Miss Alexander" in a small, bare room, the scheme gray and black, at No. 1, Lindsey Row, Chelsea. I question whether the Peacock Room was his real taste. He did it for fun and for bravado. I saw it in the Leyland House in London, I saw it in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, and I felt about it as I felt about the Crystal Palace fireworks—fine to see once, but not a thing to live with.

When Whistler decorated a house he insisted on mixing the colors himself, and when mistakes were made the painting had to be done all over. I saw the house of Mrs. Dr. Whistler's house crumpled and glaring, I saw it was because two coats of yellow on white had been used. He had ordered one coat of yellow on gray, and that the result "would have been fine and at the same time soft and warm."

"Whistler," we are told, "had no factory, no shop, no staff of salesmen and workmen; he was not in the business as William Morris was." It may be said that he just went about doing good—decoratively.

He it was who adapted the Roman velarium to the modern picture gallery, the essence of which is that the pictures should be in the light and the spectators in shadow. How simple, how wise. The velarium as he designed it hung two or three feet below the skylight of the gallery, with the edges hanging down. I shall never forget my delight when I entered the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists under his Presidentship. It was the first time I had ever seen a picture gallery arranged, decorated and hung with taste, and I imagined, in my innocence, that the old muddled way would never prevail again.

It did. It does. The reason is, I suppose, that good taste is rare, and that most people are not hurt by bad taste.

Although the Rodin memorial to Whistler failed, although the money subscribed has been returned, the project of a memorial must come up again. What could be finer than a Whistler Gallery, one in London, another in New York, for the perfect display of contemporary arts and crafts?

What he liked and approved in decoration is known exactly. What better Memorial could there be to this Master of Taste than to perpetuate his taste?

With this example before us—a perpetual Whistler Gallery—surely Taste would become less rare. Q. R.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE'S EXHIBIT

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special).—An important step is taken toward ending discussion as to the arrival and competency of American art, in the thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the Architectural League, now settled until March 4 in the galleries of the Fine Arts Building, the exhibition home of the National Academy. It brings together in proper affiliation the architect, the painter, the sculptor, the decorator and the craftsman, working in clear and full accord for structural design and adornment.

This collaborative purpose applies largely to dwellings; in country places it engages also the service of the landscape architect; it is present in lesser degree in business buildings, in which neighborhood, zoning regulations and mural ornament may fittingly be considered in the production of varied and distinctive effect; and it is not absent even in monuments, if they are to stand as part of a composite layout rather than as a detached and unrelated intrusion upon the scenery.

Colorful Setting

It is highly colorful. Decorative banners sway overhead. Mural paintings, batik and tapestry creations, hangings that cover a wide range of textile decoration, carvings in natural and enameled wood, and styles in pictures that cater impartially to classic and to modern tendencies, inclose as with an ornate framework a setting of stately and choice architectural and decorative designs. A doorway between the south end central galleries exemplifies the collaboration of an architect, a painter and a sculptor, and it is one of the exhibits honored with a prize award. Part of a gallery is divided into model rooms, completely furnished and decorated in the fashion of other periods or representing present artistic invention. Mass and detail plans for the Liberty War Memorial of Kansas City have a conspicuous place on a section of wall. The memorial is to occupy an elevation overlooking the town, and will be constructed as funds become available. It is to start with a magnificent shaft that will eventually become the crown of an architectural pile, to comprise a library, art museum, civic center and public forum. There is a series of illustrations in color of the development of the "envelope" in constructive work, an envelope being the form within which a building must be contained. The color production seems curiously to apply cubism to architecture as it in humorous forecast of a future when the "emotional skyscraper" may emerge from the ridicule it has so far excited and become an actuality.

Yale Tower and Quadrangle

Far the most striking of reproductions in miniature is the model of the Harkness tower and quadrangle at Yale, the most ambitious and the most significant of the university structures. Yale has always had a shortage of dormitory quarters. The Harkness family undertook to correct that condition and, to that end, gave a commission to James Gamble Rogers, architect, with no limitation as to cost. He began the task by the removal of buildings that had come to block the square, and he has built, upon the space thus cleared an architectural group that is distinguished equally for grace of composition and for historic aptitude.

Facing four streets, the structure is composed of buildings of various heights and styles, admitting a maximum of air and sunshine to every part, with interior courts in which remain elms and other trees that were carefully saved in the removal of old structures; with a dominating tower in secular Gothic, a minor tower in partial reduced duplication of the tower of Wrexham Cathedral in England, the native place of Elihu Yale, the university founder; and with varied and abundant sculptural adornment in towers and other buildings, in the form of heroic figures of some of Yale's famous sons, with allegorical subjects, with artful representations of undergraduate activities, and with a play of offsetting humoresques in small spaces that needed to be touched up with decoration.

The model in the present show is set in a room with a portion of the wood-paneled walls of oak which came from the hull of the old British warship *Dallas*, with a frieze around the room depicting in carved wood interesting events in the history of Yale. This is part of the painting which will be permanently installed in a room at the base of the main tower.

CHICAGO ARTISTS EXHIBIT

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (Special).—To those watching the horizons of art for a twentieth century renaissance in America, the community art festivals, especially those of an original character in the middle west, are signs of promise. The wider appreciation of the public is stimulating to the artist

definition yet were not arrogantly defiant of accepted traditions.

Entering the broad corridor hung with water colors and drawings in a lighter vein, yet within the scope of the graphic art, the way opens into the sculpture hall containing 50 works, in bronze, marble, plaster and terra cotta by 28 men and women. The jury spent several weary days in securing an advantageous arrangement not only of the sculpture but of the whole collection. In the art of museum installation the many are re-

found favor for decorative quality. "Girlhood," an interior with a red-haired maiden, won the Mrs. William O. Thompson Prize, \$100, for "surpassing color effects" and a landscape radiant in color won the Charles S. Peterson Purchase Prize, \$500, for a picture for the public schools. The Harry A. Frank \$150 Prize for a figure composition went to a very large canvas, "Pieta" by Wellington J. Reynolds. The Edward B. Butler Purchase Prize and the Mrs. Julius Rosenwald Purchase Prize for paintings for the public schools



Mary Garden as Carmen—Painting by Gerald A. Frank

Awarded Municipal Art League prize of \$100 for portraiture at the twenty-sixth annual exhibition by artists of Chicago and vicinity.

and the neighborly coming together at art exhibitions indicates a fellowship to have a power for the general good in our civilization.

Knowing these things, it is easy to account for the welcome given annually to the exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the artists of Chicago and vicinity at the democratic Chicago Art Institute, where throngs of men, women and children, from the neighborhoods of the social settlements as well as the boulevards, have each their own festival day and aspire to an association with artists of their own localities, and possibly the ownership of a work of art and a share in the purchase of some canvas for a public collection. As excursions to the Art Institute galleries, the Old Masters, the Barbizons, the Inness Room and current shows, have been popular for years. The public taste is more than usually discriminating, and the critical point of view toward the Chicago artists is far from provincial as it is based on knowledge of higher standards.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Show

The twenty-sixth annual display, opened Jan. 26 at the Art Institute, is fostered under the cooperation of the trustees of the museum and the Municipal Art League. Longer than a score of years, the Municipal Art League affiliation of 60 men's and women's clubs, social and artistic, representing some 12,000 persons in the city and suburbs, has been constructing a patronage which visits the exhibition in groups every winter.

With the offerings of 34 medals and prizes, and the assured purchase of paintings or sculpture for the Municipal Art Gallery, the Civic Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art, the Friends of American Art Permanent Collection for the Art Institute, and the Public School Art Society, as well as the private galleries for women's clubs, the event is launched hopefully, and the painters, sculptors and engravers residing within the 50-mile radius of the city, called the Chicago region, have material encouragement to urge them to advance in their work.

General Aspects

Making a tour of the galleries of the twenty-sixth annual exhibition on press view day, to gain a first impression, the critic came away from the 289 canvases by 154 artists with a feeling that the majority were the fruits of joyous adventure. The jury of painters had a liberal point of view, and while admitting three or four canvases that harked back to the conscious technique of 30 years ago, they were equally liberal with certain symbolists and post-impressionist colorists, who while not altogether intelligible in their

garded rather than the few on an occasion such as this, and therefore the old idea of a gallery of honor is forgotten and works of merit are found on every wall while the so-called "Chamber of Horrors" is relegated to oblivion.

Sculpture Exhibits

To the right of the doorway stands the colossal statue of Gen. Lawton (Fort Wayne, Ind., monument) and to the left an equally impressive figure of Volney Rogers of Youngstown, O., the donor of a public park to the city. Both are sculptures by Frederick Hebbard. Nearly filling the north space of the hall is a colossal group "Mother and Child" by Hester Bremer (Eisen-drath Prize) and opposite at the south an equally large group of nymphs encircling a fountain by Nellie V. Walker.

Ideal designs for garden fountains. Opposite the door is a rugged work "Man Chiseling His Own Destiny" by Albin Polasek executed in terra cotta experimentally (Frank C. Logan Medal and \$500 prize), and a sympathetic portrait relief of Mrs. P. B. Eckhart in marble by Mr. Polasek. "The Arrow's Flight" by Agnes Fromen (Chicago Woman's Aid Prize). "The Sermon on the Mount," ideal head of Christ by Gustavo Arcila Uribe (Mrs. J. C. Shaffer Prize for an ideal composition). "Repentance" by Samuel Klastorner (Second Logan Prize Medal and \$200), and examples of strong portraiture by John Paulding, Thomas Murphy, Emory P. Seidel, Fred M. Torrey, Mabel L. Torrey, Richard Beck, Frank Gustafson, John D. Brin, and idealizations by Emil Zettler, and Kathleen Wheeler and others complete the gallery.

Gerald A. Frank's Portraits

The Municipal Art League Prize for Portraiture was voted to the portrait of Miss Mary Garden as "Carmen" painted by Gerald A. Frank. Mr. Frank carries the honors of presenting the original note of the entire display. The painting of "Carmen" is a feat in color scheme and the impression of Spanish veils with gold thread, rather than a genuine portrait of Miss Garden. However, the operator star liked the work so well and also the value of the "Mary Magdalen," an other composition by the same artist, to induce her to purchase both canvases. Mr. Frank has four other paintings—his two decorative panels, "The Fruits of the Earth," and "Phlox," would arouse interest anywhere.

To E. Martin Hennings one of five landscape paintings, painted at Taos, "Beneath Clouded Skies," went the Clyde Carr Prize for a meritorious landscape, \$100, and the same work fell to the Fine Arts Building Purchase Prize, \$500. It is one of those sincerely sunny west-ern landscapes that charm the imagination. Karl A. Buehr's five paintings

went to decorative canvases by Marie Cameron and Marie Blanke.

Rudolph Ingerle, president of the Chicago Society of Artists, brought to the display a group of exceptional landscapes from the Oriskany Mountains. While subjective and dependent on the imagination of the viewer, the scenes reveal in the color of autumn, and at present no other painter is recalled who is as successful in securing the illusions of moonlight. Karl Kraft, Oliver Dennett Grover, Frederic Tandler, Wilson Irvine, Charles Dahlgreen, Edward B. Butler, Wallace L. De Wolf, Lucie Hartrath, Walter Sargent, Frank C. Payraud, Frank V. Dudley, John F. Stacey and Joseph Birren, exhibit landscapes of beauty and superior technical achievement.

Grant and Carlson

Frederic M. Grant is a leader in the group using landscape backgrounds and fanciful material to cover canvases with brilliant effects. Mr. Grant's work contributes much to the success of the walls. Felix Russmann's fine still life "An Old Bottle" in the soft grays of its arrangement of porcelains and glass, is to be compared with the work of Emil Carlsen. Adam Emory Albright's "Boy Fishing" ranks far ahead in its craftsmanship and rare tonal beauty above much he has exhibited of other years. "The Bird Huntress" a Japanese motif treated in flat design with gold by Frederick Victor Poole is one panel treated with exquisite design.

Leopold's Seyffert's "Old Lady," the portrait of J. E. Bundy the landscapist, by Edward Timmons, "Young Girl with a Crystal Ball" by Pauline Palmer, portraits of young women by Anna L. Stacey, and the dignified representations of men by Arvid Nyholm, and Antonia Sterba with various figure paintings by T. Cestmir Svoboda, F. F. Furman, and A. Loo Mathews, maintain a high standard. Good painting rather than the mediocre prevail, and it is the consensus of opinion that the ideals of the Chicago group are advancing.

LENA M. McCauley

New Paintings for Carnegie Institute NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (Special).—Homer St. Gaudens arrived in New York yesterday with 135 paintings representative of the leading modern European artists. Mr. St. Gaudens selected the works as representative of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. On his tour he was accompanied by Charles Woodbury and Charles C. Curran, the American members of the jury of artists who passed on the pictures. "After consulting with the authorities in Europe," Mr. St. Gaudens said, "we came to the conclusion that 135 paintings well hung on the line would show the important tendencies in Europe today better than bringing back 300 or more, of which two-thirds would be of second rank and would cover the walls with a bewildering assortment of conflicting ideas."

Sixty Years of British Art in Royal Academy Show

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Special).—Following on the surprise of the summer exhibition at the Royal Academy with the departure from its official tradition, comes yet another in the winter exhibition. It has been usual at this annual show, to be invited to enjoy Rembrandt and other old masters. This year the fare offered is the work of 36 R. A.'s and A. R. A.'s. It is one of the most important shows held at the Academy in recent years, for it gives an excellent idea of certain tendencies in British art from the 60s of last century until 1921. Here are to be seen many pictures which created sensations in their day, pictures which have been reproduced over and over again, mostly works of the older men bound by academic tyranny. It must be confessed that they wear better than those of the "emancipated."

Fashions in Subjects

All these works on which one today brings the cold light of criticism are now offered as history. And very good history they make. Everyone of them shows care and love of craftsmanship, and if one's modern dislike of them is analyzed for a moment it will be seen that in almost every case it is the subject matter which repels. Subjects are more or less fashionable, and when this objection is got out of the way, we find in many of these despised works of a decade ago a knowledge of the craft of painting, which is certainly absent in the bulk of pictures produced today.

These academicians at least possessed patience, they strove to draw well, they brought all their knowledge to bear, for what must have been long periods of exacting effort, upon the problem of making a picture. Nothing was "just tossed off" as is fashionable today, and the result is that for the most part these pictures strike one, on the walls of the Academy, as possessing at least decorative quality and some measure of permanent interest.

Cause for Revaluation

Many, of course, will not stand the scouting of the modern lover of art, but the show as a whole cannot be treated with contemptuous indulgence. The fact is that many of these painters are taking their true perspective. For instance James Sant. A royal group by him seen here with condemn him if one entirely loses patience, but dotted about here and there are the most exquisite little landscapes which were done for his own amusement. One of them, "Sunset: Isle of Wight, 1864," remains in the memory long after pretentious works have faded from it.

Again, Arthur Hacker proves that full justice has not been done to him. He brings a distinction, a subtle intellectuality to bear upon his portraits which is lacking in most of the fashionable portraitists of today. Sir Edward Poynter is represented by three extraordinary works, "Israel in Egypt," "The Visit to Æsculapius," and "The Catacomb." In the first an impossible task for a painter is attempted. The eye is scattered and tired by innumerable figures and detail of the scene. But the love, the care, the deep-seated research and knowledge command at least respect if only from an antiquarian point of view. The little dramatic incidents here and there throughout the work show to what extent the painter was out to please, to amuse and make one forget oneself in the great human drama he is at pains to display. And it is all done with a technical skill of a high order.

In the "Æsculapius" his purpose, though entirely different, is none the less apparent. In this, his most important work, he seeks to charm and employs all the subtlety of texture, arrangement and expression of which he is capable. The setting of the scene, a dense grove of gnarled olive trees, from which emerge architectural features, is most happy, and the superb painting of the figures makes one yearn for such another painter of like ability today.

The works of Edward Stott strike a deeper note than any others in the exhibition. Influenced frankly by Millet, the tender apprehension of life veined poetically in beautiful and subtly expressive form, Stott's pictures (15 in number) at this exhibition make the show alone worth the pilgrimage.

One of the earliest pictures, "A Spate in the Highlands," was painted in 1866 by Peter Graham. This strong, forceful composition created a new horizon for Londoners in its day and was considered "impressionistic." It was the first contribution of Graham's to the Academy and made people realize that the pupils of Scott

Lauder were a force to reckon with. The fine self-portrait by William Strang, purchased by the Chantry Bequest this year, is here seen with other examples of his work, the most triumphant being the portrait of Lucien Pissarro.

Several drawings of the architecture of Norman Shaw are shown and the sculpture of Onslow Ford, Harry Bates and W. K. Colton are but meagerly represented by works on a small scale. It is a great pity that the works of individual artists are not grouped together instead of scattered as they are about the exhibition, although the extreme care with which the exhibition is hung is apparent and laudable, and distinctly adds to the pleasure derived from it.

YOUNG SCULPTORS OF FRANCE CRITICIZED

PARIS, Jan. 20 (Special).—Especially on the young sculptors of France who, having won prizes, were sent to the Villa Médicis at Rome to complete their studies, are the reporters of the *Beaux-Arts* at Paris exceedingly severe. They have indeed some reason for this severity. There have been so many scandalous successes of recent years that the students are being tempted into paths that lead nowhere. They are coming to believe that any kind of flashy performance in which structural knowledge is wanting, in which serious attention to the rules and examples of the old masters is considered unnecessary, is bound to impress the public. The fault no doubt really lies with the public. The public is now unable to distinguish between solid work and pseudo-originality expressed in the most casual and ignorant manner.

In these circumstances the protest of the Paris Académie des Beaux-Arts is extremely important. It is after inspecting the works of last year that the judges pronounced their harsh verdict.

How does it come about, they ask, that these young artists in such a delightful country, surrounded by chefs-d'œuvre, sheltered from all material cares, do not work better in the calm atmosphere of their personal thoughts and feelings? In the poetic silence of the villa, in the ambience of the Roman décor, there have been formed in the past many true artists representing the French national genius.

The reporters would have liked to praise the young sculptors, but happily the neo-archaic and foreign formulas that have been adopted render this impossible.

The Académie sent these laureates to the Villa Médicis to study the masters, all the masters, with the utmost breadth of spirit. There is no desire to attach particular importance to this or that style. The masters who in their different epochs have given the highest expression of their art are all equally worthy of study.

But these sculptors of today leave France with preconceived ideas. They carry all kinds of mechanical instruments with which to execute draperies and fashion limbs. They carry combs with which they try to produce the appearance of hair. They put a screen between themselves and nature. For them the art of sculpture is only a number of recipes, tricks and conventions.

The report goes on to refer to the poverty of imagination and the lack of real instruction that is apparent not only in the works of the pupils but in the works of successful men at this moment. Their formulas, which they consider to be a new expression of art, are a mere reversion to a primitive form. This form has its value. But it should be kept in its place.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Pleasures of a Vacuum Cleaner

A prepossessing youth appeared the other day at my door bearing a long, narrow pasteboard box, which, when he had been admitted to the house, he opened, in a hearty, good-natured way, and took out several articles. First he took out a shining metal contrivance with a long handle to which was attached several yards of green cord such as is used to convey electric current from a socket in the wall to a lamp on the parlor table. Then he took out a brown canvas bag, which he deftly fastened at one end to the metal contrivance and attached the other to the long handle. Next he produced a kind of modified scrubbing brush which he deftly fastened to the lower part of the metal contrivance. Then he took out a long, fat, flexible tube, a long fat, inflexible tube, a thin narrow metallic nozzle, for it looked as if it might fit on the tube, and a wide, fan-shaped metallic nozzle, or at least so I could only imagine. These things he laid on the floor. Finally, looking sharply about the room into which he had penetrated, he discovered an electric light, and, hurrying to it, he removed the bulb and deftly connected my electric lighting system with the long green cord that grew out of the handle of the mysterious contrivance. A loud, whirring noise, something like the buzzing of a million bees with hoarse voices, filled the apartment, and the bag on the handle suddenly inflated itself like a captive balloon.

Then it dawned upon me that this was the man who had come to exhibit a vacuum cleaner. I recalled the touching advertisement that had been enclosed with my latest bill from the electric company, and remembered that I had weakly accepted their offer to allow their courteous representative to show me a vacuum cleaner. I recalled their arguments, how graphically they had described the drudgery of housework under old-fashioned conditions, the slavery of woman to broom and dustpan, now happily done away with by the beneficent invention of the vacuum cleaner. It solved the domestic service problem by eliminating the domestic service. You pressed the button, and O joy! the vacuum cleaner rolled round the house and ate up the dust. The housewife, so to speak, simply followed it round, so that housecleaning became very much like golf, only one did not have to go so far away to enjoy it.

The man from the electric company had taken off his overcoat and his cap, and a long lock of auburn hair waved and nodded, while his enthusiastic features, somewhat distracting my attention. Nevertheless I followed his description, and learned how to

stand the thing up straight and stretch it out horizontally, and attach the different attachments, and empty the bag after it was full of dust. And to show me that there was dust he detached the bag so that the contrivance would empty into space, and made graceful passes with the fan-shaped nozzle over the surface of my library chair. I half expected him to roll up his sleeves, like any other prestidigitator, to show me there was no trick about it; but he dispensed with this formality and contented himself with making graceful passes. And behold! a little cloud of dust was emitted into the air of the room, so that the vacuum cleaner

found myself cleaning the rug, and then I found myself cleaning another and another until I had cleaned all the rugs in the house.

Cleaning rugs, however, is only one of the pleasures that a vacuum cleaner puts within easy reach of its delightful owner. There were all those attachments, which, I now saw, fell into two categories; either they were a kind of mouth ingeniously designed to eat dust in otherwise inaccessible places or they were a kind of sock ingeniously designed to enable the vacuum cleaner to obtain its strange food from otherwise inaccessible nooks and corners. On the smooth surface, the

Drypoint

While drypoint is a fine process in common with etching, it has one great advantage over the latter, in that a proof may be taken at any stage to show progress. The etcher is always working in the dark, more or less (Mr. Hamerton says justly that "etching is always a chemical experiment"), but a drypoint plate can be proved at any moment, and this is not merely an advantage, but often a necessity. The burr is so treacherous, often not so great as expected or vice versa, that it cannot be reckoned upon with the same certainty as the etched line, and

Forest Pools

We stood beside the pools that lie Under the forest boughs. And each seemed like a sky Gulped in a world below;—

A purple firmament of light, Which in the dark earth lay, More boundless than the depth of night, And clearer than the day—

In which the massy forests grew, As in the upper air, More perfect both in shape and hue Than any waving there. —Shelley.

Heredity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HEREDITY is one of the subtle arguments of mortal mind, by which a belief is fostered in a cause apart from God, good. It is a favorite theme of mortal mind's serpentine logic. On page 228 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "Heredity is a prolific subject for mortal belief to pin theories upon; but if we learn that nothing is real but the right, we shall have no dangerous inheritances, and fleshly ills will disappear."

One of the peculiarities coming from the direct assumption that human heredity is a cause in itself, is that this false claim can associate with itself any vice or virtue it may desire and be deemed its sufficient sponsor. Thus human heredity is doubtless allowed to stand as an excuse for more evil in human character than any other reason or cause that may be assigned. Let an evil trait be but mentioned in a child or adult, and quickly the reply comes from parent, guardian, or friend, "Oh! that is hereditary"; and this is usually said with such an air of resignation or finality as to shut off all arguments and to render further consideration of the subject impossible. So it is also with the good traits of humanity. Mortal mind is quick to demand that heredity receive all the praise for any virtue that may be apparent; so that, whether the claim be one of evil or of good, heredity will be considered the all-powerful cause. Thus it is easily seen that the belief in human heredity is full of pitfalls for mankind, and is a snare and a delusion constantly hindering the spiritual progress of humanity.

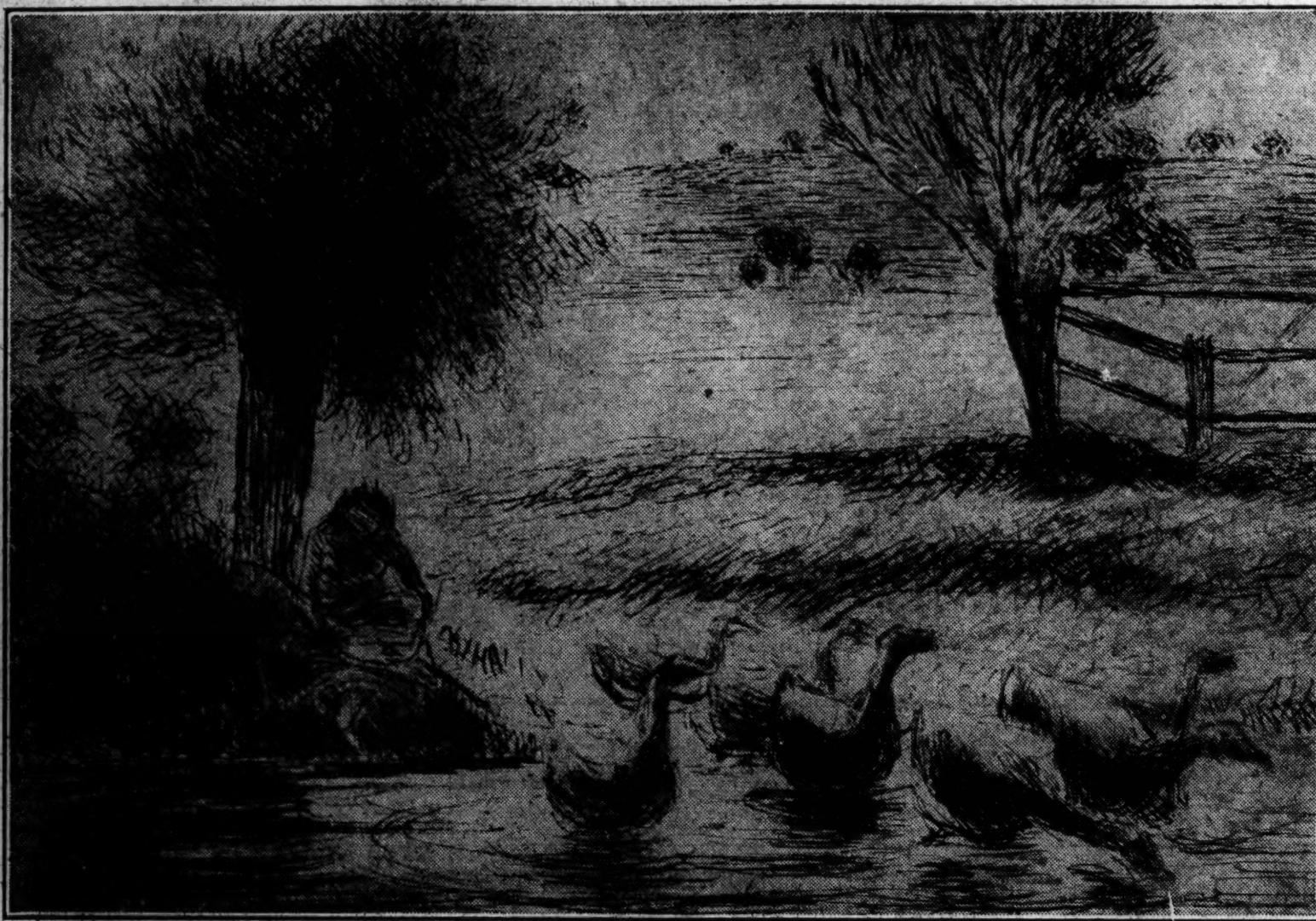
Now, that the basis of this Meloch of human belief is wholly in the claim of the reality of matter must be apparent to all. It may not be quite so apparent that human heredity is probably more active in denying the fatherhood and motherhood of God than any other mundane agency, but that is undoubtedly the case; and back of this denial, it is readily apparent, are all the false claims of matter as life and intelligence and substance. Just so long, then, as we believe in the reality of matter, we are believing in human heredity and thereby denying God. This, of course, seems to be a strong statement; but it must be true, for there is a true heredity and this true heredity denies and displaces the false. What, then, is our true inheritance? There can be but one, and that is from God. Then if our true and only inheritance is from God, Spirit, is human heredity true in any instance, or is it false in all cases? There can be but one answer: Human heredity is false in every instance.

stance and is but a bulwark of material hypotheses. It is simply a lie bolstering up another lie.

This brings us to the consideration of another phase of our subject: How shall we overcome this particular claim of matter? Few there are who do not in some way fear this evil belief, and we can see that heredity is often nothing but a fear mentally entertained or remembered from generation to generation. How ridiculous that fear should be allowed to rule from age to age, since God is Love, and John assures us that "there is no fear in love."

The first and basic step, however, in overcoming human heredity is in the understanding of these wonderful words with which Mrs. Eddy opens the "Scientific Statement of Being." She says (Science and Health, p. 468): "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter." This complete denial of matter strengthens our faith in Spirit and leads us to the understanding that God alone is our Father and Mother, our only cause and creator. Let no reluctance hinder us in taking this firm stand for the truth of being. If doubt enters thought, we have but to consider the words and life of Christ Jesus. "Call no man your father upon the earth," he said, "for one is your Father, which is in heaven." It is easily seen, therefore, that the whole claim of heredity is mental. Mrs. Eddy says in "Unity of Good" (p. 8): "Everything is as real as you make it; and no more so." Human heredity is just as much of a reality or power to you as you allow it to be, and no more so.

Mankind is not easily awakened out of the mesmeric dream called heredity, for human belief has associated it with much that is pleasant, and this increases pride. If heredity were concerned only with disease, it would be more easily grappled with and its influence destroyed, but when human heredity assumes pleasing forms we are loath to see its erroneous nature and to make the mental effort necessary to regain our freedom from this slavery. As in all other human problems, the truth found in Christian Science is the universal panacea, and we soon learn to recognize God as our only heritage. This quiet fear and destroys false pride. The apostle Peter evidently was thinking of this true heredity when he said: "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you."



"The Goose Girl," from a drypoint by Camille Pissarro

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Spring Painting at the Marsh Farm

Spring brought a blooming to Joanna as well as to the Marsh. Joanna had postponed, after all, her house-painting till the winter months were over. But in April the ladders striped her house front, and soon her windows and doors began to start luridly out of their surroundings of mellowed tiles and brick. After much deliberation she had chosen yellow for her color, tastefully picked out with green. She had always been partial to yellow—it was color that "showed up well," and she was also influenced by the fact that there was no other yellow-piped dwelling on the marsh. Her neighbors disapproved of her choice for the same reason that had induced her to make it. They were shocked by the fact that she could see her front door from half a mile off on the Brodnyx Road; it was just like Joanna Godden to choose a color that shrieked across the landscape instead of merging itself unobtrusively into it. But there was a still worse shock in store for public opinion, and that was when she decided to repaint her wagons as well as her house.

Hitherto there had been only one shade and color of wagon on the marsh—a plain low-sided trough of deep sea-blue. The name was always painted in white on a small black wooden square attached to the side. Thomas Godden's wagons had been no departure from this rule. It was left to his daughter to flout tradition, and by some obscure process of local reasoning, bring discredit to her father, by painting her wagons yellow instead of blue. The evil went deeper than mere color, Joanna was a travelled woman, having once been to the Isle of Wight, and it suddenly struck her that, since she was repainting, she might give her three wagons the high gondola-shaped fronts that she had admired in the neighborhood of Shanklin and Ventnor. These she further beautified with a rich, scrolled design, and her name in large, ornate lettering—"Joanna Godden. Little Andover. Walland Marsh"—so that her wagons went forth upon the roads very much as the old men of war of King Edward's fleet had sailed over the same country when it was fathoms deep under the seas of Rye Bay. With their towering, decorated prows they were more like mad galleys of a bygone age than the sober wagons of a nineteenth century farm.

Her improvements gave her a sense of adventurous satisfaction—her house with its yellow windows and doors, with its new curtains of swagging design—her high pooped wagons—the design on the brass buttons that old Stuppenny wore when he drove behind her to market—her dreams of giant sheep upon her innings—all appealed to something fundamental in her which was big and boastful. She even liked the gossip with which she was surrounded, the looks that were turned upon her when she drove into Rye or Lydd or New Romney—the "there goes Joanna Godden" of folk she passed. She had no acute sense of their disapproval; if she became aware of it she would only repeat to herself that she would "show 'em the style," which she certainly did.—Sheila Kaye-Smith, in "Joanna Godden."

At Dawn

Somewhere the snipe now taps his tiny drum; The moth goes fluttering upward from the heath; And where no lightest foot unmarked may come, The rabbit, tiptoe, piles his shiny teeth. On luscious herbage; and with strident hum The yellow bees, blustering from flower to flower, Scatter from dew-filled cups a sparkling shower. The meadowsweet shakes out its feathery mass; And numerous winds, that stir the silent eaves, Bearing abroad faint perfumes as they pass, Thrill with some wondrous tale the fluttering leaves, And whisper secretly along the grass Where gossamers, for day's triumphal march, Hang out from blade to blade their diamond arch. —James Cousins.

Bananas

"And what are those things at all?" demands my companion, diverted for a moment from the flowers. She nods towards a mass of dull-green affairs piled on mats or lifted from big vans. She is, Cockney and displays surprise when she is told those things are bananas. She shrugs and turns again to the musk-roses and forgets. But to me, as the harsh, penetrating odor of the green fruit cuts across the heavy perfume of the flowers, comes a picture of the farms in distant Colombia or perhaps Costa Rica. There is nothing like an odor to stir memories. I see the timber pier and the long line of rickety open-sided cars jangling into the dark shed, pushed by a noisy, squealing locomotive. I see the boys lying asleep between shifts, their enormous straw hats covering their faces as they sprawl. In the distance rise the blue mountains; behind is the motionless blue sea. I hear the whine of the elevators, the monotonous click of the counters, the harsh cries of irresponsible and argumentative natives. I feel the heat of the tropic day, and see the gleam of the white waves breaking on yellow sands below tall palms. I recall the mysterious impenetrable solitudes of the jungle, a solitude alive, if one is equipped with knowledge, with a ceaseless warfare of winged and crawling hosts. And while my companion is busily engaged in getting copy for a special article about the Market, I step nimbly out of the way of a swarthy gentleman from Calabria, who, with his two-wheeled barrow is the last link in the immense chain of transportation connecting the farmer in the distant tropics and the cockney pedestrian who halts on the sidewalk and purchases a banana for a couple of pennies. William McKee, in "The Market."

looked like a dragon breathing smoke. Then he went away and left the vacuum cleaner behind him, for it is the crafty policy of our electrical company to insinuate these things into our homes and leave them there till we get used to them. Behind this policy, I suspect, stands the fact that even if we decide not to keep them, while we have them we are likely to experiment, and whenever we experiment we use up electrical power which is indistinctly charged for in our next bill.

I went back to my desk. Work was waiting for me, and I resumed it with determination. The vacuum cleaner stood in the middle of the floor. Now and then we looked at each other. It was afternoon, and that member of the family whose interest and skill in the details of domestic management is less amateur than mine, was out; I was alone with the vacuum. I recalled the impulse which had led me to permit the electrical company to send me the prepossessing young man; it would do no harm, so the family had argued, to have the thing in the house on trial and see how it really worked, no harm whatever. Probably we would not buy it, for we are cautious folk who put salt on advertisements, but it would do no harm to find out what it was like. As I say, the vacuum cleaner looked at me, and I looked at the vacuum cleaner, and although vacuum cleaning was not exactly my province, an intelligent interest in how it would work grew steadily. At the moment I had no time for vacuum cleaning—but well, it would do no harm to stop work long enough to clean just one rug.

I got up from my desk and selected a rug; I pressed the convenient lever on the handle of the vacuum cleaner. Nothing happened. I remembered the wall switch, so I pressed that, and again nothing happened. I remembered that the convenient lever works two ways, so I pressed it in the opposite direction, and then, with an almost terrifying suddenness, the dust bag inflated like a captive balloon, and a loud, whirring noise, something like a million bees with hoarse voices, filled the room; nay more, it seemed, for I was alone in the house and the sensation of sound was no doubt exaggerated by the preceding silence, as if this buzzing of innumerable hoarse bees must be audible for miles in every direction. I could imagine people pausing in their occupations, listening, and saying to each other, "Hah! The electrical company has planted another of those vacuum cleaners somewhere in the neighborhood!" But I was not to be stopped by imaginary bees. I lifted the vacuum to the rug; I ran it back and forth on its rollers. When it came to the end of the rug, which happened to be a light one, it not only ate the dust, but it tried to swallow the rug. But I rescued the rug and proceeded more cautiously.

There was no doubt about it—the rug looked fresher and brighter! It looked so much fresher and brighter than its immediate neighbor on the floor that I decided to vacuum clean the neighbor; in fact I can hardly say that I decided, for the performance was practically involuntary. I

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Largess

Go forth in life, O friend, not seeking love;
A mendicant, that with imploring eye
And outstretched hand, asks of the passers-by
The alms his strong necessities may move.
For such poor love, to pity near allied,
Thy generous spirit should not stoop and wait.
A suppliant, whose prayer may be denied,
Like a spurned beggar's at a palace gate!
But thy heart's affluence lavish, uncontrolled,
The largess of thy love give full and free,
As monarchs in their passage scatter gold.
And be thy heart like the exhaustless sea,
That must its wealth of cloud and dew bestow
Though tributary streams or ebb or flow.

—Ann C. L. Botts.

Very old are the woods;
And the buds that break
Out of the briar's boughs,
When March winds wake,
So old with their beauty are—
Oh, no man knows
Through what wild centuries
Roves back the rose.
—Walter De La Mare.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Treaties in the Senate

THE four treaties which President Harding has presented to the Senate for ratification are much more admirable than the arguments he advanced in pleading for favorable action upon them.

Perhaps it may still be necessary for political purposes to keep up the impression that what the United States is now doing in entering upon this series of international agreements differs materially in its fundamental theory from participation in the League of Nations. There are probably a great many Republicans who still cling to the idea that Mr. Harding was elected because of his supposed antagonism to that League, and to any so-called involvement of the United States in foreign complications. What really happened was that the temper of the American electorate was very emphatically in favor of a change of administration. The issue between the parties on the question of the League was so befogged and disguised by the utterances of the respective candidates that no intelligent man could tell which was for participation in foreign affairs and which against. It is emphatically true that an enormous vote was cast for Mr. Harding by voters of both parties who believed that the United States would be brought more quickly into harmonious and helpful relations with Europe by the method that Mr. Harding was thought to favor, than by entrance upon the covenant and acceptance without qualification of all features of the Versailles Treaty.

President Harding apparently does not accept this view of the situation. He seems to think it necessary in order to maintain his political consistency to declare that these treaties did not involve any limitation of sovereignty, or any participation in the affairs of foreign nations, violative of that ancient creed which George Washington laid down in his farewell address, and which the Father of his Country never thought would be expected to withstand every shock of centuries of progress.

But it is certainly illogical to say that nations yield nothing of their sovereignty when they permit other nations to say what shall be the size of their navies, and actually to name the individual ships that are to be scrapped in order to reduce existing navies to the prescribed size. It is just because there is a mutual sacrifice and limitation of sovereignty, each nation giving up something of its own arrogance of power in order to contribute its part to a general program which shall be for the benefit of all, in which lies the great merit of this group of treaties.

The civilization of the world, like the civilization of a single nation, involves the relinquishment of certain abstract individual rights in order that the rights and the happiness of all may be maintained. There is no government under which the individual citizen does not have to surrender something of his personal liberty in order that the rights of others may not be intrenched upon. That nation is most free in which each citizen is at liberty to do whatever he will so long as he does not intrench upon the similar freedom of every other citizen. Every rightful limitation imposed upon individual liberty may safely be tested by this rule.

So, too, in the family of nations—if it is to remain a family and not be turned into a quarreling rabble—there must be recognition of the fact that at certain points sacrifice of complete individual freedom must be made, and made reciprocally, if the harmony and good order of all are to be maintained.

President Harding missed an opportunity to lay down these broader principles of national sovereignty in its relations to international peace when he made his address to Congress. Perhaps he may have felt it necessary to adopt the tone he did in order to secure the prompt ratification of the treaties. If that be indeed so, his action was entirely justifiable. Ratification of these treaties by the United States, by whatever arguments it may be advanced, will mark a great epoch in the history of the world. Americans may think that it marks chiefly a turning point in their own international policy. In this they are wrong. Their share in it is but a fraction of the importance of the completion of this great work to the world as a whole.

For it marks the successful rounding out of the first international conference, called in time of peace to make peace permanent. There have been conferences in plenty to end individual wars and to distribute the spoils won in those wars. But to the United States the world must give credit for having first had the vision necessary to summon the nations to the council chamber, to put if possible the stamp of finality upon agreements for doing away with the cost of preparing for war, and advocating the abolition of all wars.

The treaties should now receive prompt ratification at the hands of the Senate. There is every indication that they will do so. Party opposition to them would be politically suicidal. It is perfectly evident that a fraction of the Democratic minority will attack the treaties on the ground that the ends sought could have been better attained through the machinery of the League of Nations. Back of this plea in the Democratic mind is probably a lingering idea that if the Republican Party is to prosper in the congressional elections of next fall it must be mainly because of its achievement in this international understanding. If the work of the conference proves successful and enduring it will be the most glorious achievement of the Harding Administration. Of course to the partisan mind the temptation is immediate to embarrass and handicap a program which may contribute so greatly to the advantage of the party in power. Apparently only a few of the Democrats in the Senate show any indications of yielding to this temptation. If wise party management is manifested there will be no concerted opposition, for the nation as a whole approves alike the purpose of the conference, and, despite the fact



In earlier years when a man built a house his neighbors assisted in the raising. A welcome awaits these "neighbors" whenever they are ready to come to the "raising" which millions of Americans are anxious to plan.

that its limitations are apparent, the measure of success with which that purpose has been attained.

The treaties ought to be ratified, whether their theory has been "stolen from the League of Nations" or not. They ought to be approved despite the fact that they do involve a certain surrender of sovereignty by the United States precisely as it is surrendered by Great Britain, France, and Japan. They merit acceptance even though they do involve the very decided entanglement of the United States in the affairs of Asiatic countries. These things which might have been objections all fade into unimportance before the broad outstanding fact that the treaties are the fruit of a conference, in which nations met on equal terms about the council board, seeking a system to relieve their peoples of the burden of taxation, and a harmonious agreement by which the chances of war in time to come may be greatly diminished.

Seeking Funds for the Bonus

FOR the moment it appears that there is less division in Congress concerning the wisdom of committing the government and the people to the policy of a soldier bonus than as to the means to be adopted for providing funds to meet the payments. The Secretary of the Treasury has made it quite plain that the obligation must be assumed directly by the taxpayers. The determination seems to be to protect the value of outstanding popular bond issues, on the theory, no doubt, that immediate depreciation would follow the authorization of additional issues. Just to what extent the people who originally subscribed for the war-time bonds and the Liberty bonds are interested in the matter of the present value of those bonds cannot be definitely stated, but the strong presumption is that the larger investors, banks and trust companies, are chiefly concerned. It has been estimated that the greater proportion of all these issues is now held by speculators who have purchased the bonds at a considerable discount, and that they, and not the people generally, are insisting that values be maintained as near to par as possible.

Of course the good faith and credit of the government are pledged under these bonds, no matter in whose hands they may be. But the fact remains that the actual debtor in this case is not the government as a separate entity, but the people themselves, and that it was the savings of the people which actually made the flotation of the bonds possible, just as money collected from the people, directly or indirectly, must redeem the bonds when they become due. Thus viewed, it may not be true that the people oppose an additional bond issue to meet the payment of the bonus if it is finally decided that a bonus shall be granted. In those states which have provided independent bonus payments to their returned soldiers there appears to have been no difficulty in disposing of bonds. Such a plan makes the contribution or investment selective, or optional, as opposed to the compulsion entailed by any method of direct taxation. The feeling persists that taxes are already about as heavy as industry can bear.

It may reasonably be insisted by those who are behind the tentative plan for increasing revenues by special taxation that the preliminary schedule worked out by the House Ways and Means Committee is defensible from many points of view. The items which will be the most strongly opposed probably are those which impose a tax on real estate transfers, those taxing gasoline and the units of horsepower represented in automobiles, and that taxing the undivided profits of corporations. The other levies proposed fall as nearly within the luxury-tax classification as it is possible to make them, with the possible exception of the proposed increase in parcel post rates. But by those methods to which it is indicated the strongest opposition may be made, a total of approximately

\$160,000,000 would be collected annually. The tax on gasoline cannot be classed as a luxury tax, although there is a division, difficult to ascertain, between the volume of gasoline consumed directly in essential industries and that contributing to so-called luxury uses.

It is apparent, therefore, that by the processes proposed a sum roughly estimated at \$130,000,000 will be assessed annually for an indefinite period against producing industries and legitimate business. Is this plan, in existing circumstances, just and feasible? Is not the credit of the nation, with the people behind a bond issue, more nearly a liquid asset at the moment, than any form of direct taxation, no matter how carefully it may be adjusted and devised?

The Steel Trade

IT HAS long been conceded that steel is the backbone of American industry. It is therefore of interest to inquire into present iron and steel trade conditions with a view to ascertaining what the future holds in store for this and allied industries. In the great Pittsburgh district finished steel production does not average above 35 per cent of mill capacity. This is not a favorable showing in itself but it should be remembered that during the war period capacity was greatly increased, so that if production today were to be compared with pre-war output, the situation would not appear as dejected as figures would seem to show. However, this holds small comfort to the manufacturers whose millions have been invested in larger plant capacity and whose overhead expenses are out of proportion to the earnings.

The year just ended was probably the leanest ever known to the steel industry. The great prosperity enjoyed by it in the four or five years immediately preceding, saved the day for many concerns.

If accumulated demand is to be relied upon, then the steel trade has every reason to hope for a revival by spring at least. The railroads, equipment companies, structural concerns, and, in fact, all trades using steel in its various forms, have been postponing activities from month to month and year to year for the last six or seven years, hoping for better conditions and better prices. The buying that has taken place during that period has been for the absolute necessities. Everything else has had to wait. The war made the greatest demand upon output and shot prices skyward. This higher price level put steel beyond the reach of some consumers, particularly the railroads whose increasingly unfavorable credit position made them less able than ever before to purchase either equipment or rails.

Now that prices of all commodities are tending downward and business generally is working back to normal, it is altogether reasonable to hope that the steel industry will be among the first to benefit from the uplift as it was last to feel the business depression. It may be several months before any appreciable betterment can be seen but it is almost sure to come, and with it will be genuine and lasting improvement all along the line.

Cleaning Old Masters

TWO experts on the cleaning of old masters, Mr. P. Tudor Hart, and Mr. A. P. Laurie, professor of chemistry to the Royal Academy, have lately been exchanging confidences and criticisms on "The Folly of Cleaning Old Masters." This correspondence may be due to the brilliant appearance of Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" and certain other pictures in the English room at the National Gallery, which have lately been cleaned. It is difficult to make up one's mind as to whether such cleaning is wise or unwise. Sir John Millais used to say that the best old master is time. Certainly the patina that time gives to an old picture is very pleasant to look upon, and it is always rather a shock to

find a favorite in a clean, new dress. "The Blue Boy" may be improved by its cleaning; it may be now probably nearer to the color that it presented when it left Gainsborough's studio; but it has lost the dull glow, and air of finality that it wore when it was last shown at the National Gallery a few years ago, and to which we were pleasantly accustomed.

The correspondence between the two experts may also be in part due to the condition of some of the pictures painted by the Royal Academicians within the past fifty years, that are now on exhibition at Burlington House. In some there are cracks, ominous cracks, and few of them have kept their clarity and beauty like the best of the pre-Raphaelite pictures. In the old days a painter was trained in mediums and varnishes, and he learnt the necessity of using colors absolutely pure; but today it is to be feared that many painters are careless about, or indifferent to, or ignorant of the mediums they use.

The old masters, especially those of the late fourteenth, fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries were learned in the preparations of their oils and varnishes. A pupil entering a master's atelier learnt this as part of the business, and the cleaning of old masters, which today is so prevalent, is an effort to clean down to the condition of the picture as it was left by the painter. Mr. Tudor Hart and Professor Laurie agree that the cleaning of old masters today is much more drastic in its destruction than anyone realizes. Professor Laurie states definitely that, in his opinion, the old masters should be left alone, and that far more damage has been done by the picture restorer and the cleaner in the past, than has even been done by time. These two experts agree that old masters should not be cleaned with any solvents with a view to removing old varnishes, but when painted in oils should be merely gently washed on the surface with cotton wool and warm water.

Of course this policy of letting well alone does not apply to actual repaintings on pictures done at a later date. This is much commoner than people think. In the eighteenth century it was not unusual for the owner of an old master, if he did not like some particular passage, to have it painted over. It is easy to remove such accretions without damaging the original picture. But this let-well-alone policy does not apply to the remarkable examples of restorations given by Dr. Alexander Scott in the report published by His Majesty's Stationery Office on the restoration of objects in the British Museum, such as the removal of a varnished stain in a drawing by Watteau, and of mildew from prints. But owners of old masters are strongly advised to pause before they hand over their possessions to the average restorer. Let them try first the simple method of gently washing the surface with cotton wool and warm water.

Editorial Notes

THE action of the Corporation of Harvard University in protesting against the provisions of the Fordney Tariff Bill in so far as they affect duties on books is assuredly to be approved. Mr. John Macrae of the E. P. Dutton Company recently appeared before the Senate committee and offered a strong protest against the provisions regarding books in the bill. Literature, as far as possible, should be a universal medium, and the bill can do nothing for America but increase greatly in price the intellectual creation of other countries. The idea that books in foreign languages should be taxed is unreasonable on the face of it, for they do not enter into competition with American books, and there are no American enterprises of any account which publish foreign-language books. Another thing the Fordney Bill does not provide for is the difference in price of the same book in Great Britain and the United States. An unfair valuation is reached, for prices are based on demand. A book, selling in huge editions in Great Britain, can be quoted at a lower price than a small limited edition of the same book in this country.

THERE is something quaint in the idea of an entire village being offered at auction and, at the same time, something to brood over. During the war many a mushroom settlement sprang into being, and Buckman Village, Chester County, Pa., was apparently one of the largest. But with the cessation of shipbuilding the workers sought new fields, and now the United States Shipping Board announces that on March 4 it will auction off the entire property. During the development of this village streets were laid out and all improvements installed. The thing to brood over is the lack of tradition surrounding Buckman Village. The true home is slowly built up through several generations. But, on second thought, perhaps years from now Buckman Village natives will glory in the fact that the genesis of their town was one of the concentrated manifestations of a nation bending all its endeavors to one mighty end. And that will be a tradition as glorious as any community can show.

THE Irish Free State is looking for wealthy Americans, if right conclusions are drawn from the visit to America of Raymond V. Judd, senior partner of the firm of Battersby & Co., Dublin. Mr. Judd has come over with a list of estates which are now for sale and the opinion that many rich Americans would like to acquire residences in Ireland "now that peace has been secured." He expressed the opinion that enterprising Americans would be interested in the new Ireland as a profitable field of investment. There are undoubtedly a great many wealthy Americans, mainly of Irish parentage, who would like to live part of the year in Ireland, but they must be assured first that the new Free State is not to be incontinent torn to pieces by the irreconcilable group headed by Mr. de Valera and Erskine Childers.

THE New Jersey Audubon Association has announced the inception of a campaign to have cats licensed. The idea is an interesting one and would seem to be quite a logical way to keep cats from injuring birds. In this way the tramp cat will be removed from his nefarious prowling and the house cat will be dignified by an honor that has heretofore attached only to the dog. Besides that, people who desire a cat strongly enough to have it licensed will see to it that the pet does not get into too much mischief or danger.